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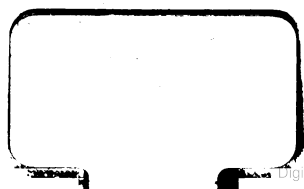
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Jan 8 218



THE.
HISTORY OF LYMINGTON,

AND ITS

Immediate Vicinity,

IN THE

COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON:

CONTAINING

A BRIEF ACCOUNT

OF ITS

ANIMAL, VEGETABLE, & MINERAL PRODUCTIONS,

&c. &c.

DEDICATED, BY PERMISSION,

TO

WILLIAM MANNING, Esq. M.P.

BY

DAVID GARROW,

OF ST. JOHN'S COLLEGE, CAMBRIDGE.

LONDON:

PRINTED FOR THE AUTHOR,

By C. BAYNES, Duke-Street, Lincoln's-Inn Fields;

AND SOLD BY SIMPKIN AND MARSHALL, STATIONERS'-COURT;

R. GALPINE AND J. MARTIN, LYMINGTON; J. DEIGHTON

AND SONS, AND J. HATT, CAMBRIDGE.

1825.



Dedication.

TO

WILLIAM MANNING, ESQ. M.P.

Dear Sir,

In dedicating the present little volume to you, as one of the Representatives in Parliament for the Borough of Lymington, I beg to observe, that it was from repeated solicitations on the part of several of its inhabitants that the Work was written, and from no self-interested motive whatever.

It is, I believe, considered a standard principle in society, that the individual should exert his best endeavours to improve the interests of the community, and if men would only carry this measure into effect, as readily as they admit the expediency of it, how much more useful know-

ledge should we obtain, on various subjects connected with our welfare, than that which we are at present possessed of.

Nor do I know any subject, whereon a greater lack of information presents itself, than local and parochial treatises; which circumstance necessarily tends to render our County Histories, in many instances, very imperfect and inconclusive.

*In compiling the History of Lymington, I have studied to bring into notice every little circumstance that I considered meriting insertion, and have endeavoured to keep constantly in view the main objects for which it was written—
“amusement and utility.”*

I have the honour to be, dear Sir,

Your most obedient,

And obliged humble Servant,

DAVID GARROW.

*St. John's College, Cambridge,
21st Sept. 1825.*

PREFACE.

THE Author of the following pages, whilst a resident at Lyminster, was repeatedly solicited by several of its inhabitants, to write a brief History of its Town and Neighbourhood. He was aware, at the time these solicitations were urged, that such a work was sensibly wanting, particularly to strangers and others visiting the place. He nevertheless considered that there were many of its inhabitants, who, from a long and uninterrupted residence in the neighbourhood, were far better qualified for the task than himself; he, therefore, on the score of delicacy, at that time, respectfully declined the undertaking.

Since then, however, he has received several importunities to a similar effect; and having been assured that there is no probability of a work of this description immediately proceeding from the press, he has at length coincided with the wishes of his friends; and having completed it to the best of his ability, has submitted it to the tide of fate.

With what reception it may meet, the Author cannot indulge an idea: he can only say, that to accomplish the present limited extent of his undertaking, it has cost him much labour and time. He is also fully aware, that in a work as is the present, embracing so many different subjects for consideration, several essential points must have escaped his attention. For the omission of such, he begs leave respectfully to apologise.

On the whole, if the Author should have been so fortunate as to have imparted any information, however trifling, to others, his purpose will have been fully realised. If, however, on the contrary, he should have had the ill-luck

to fail to this extent, still he has one consolation remaining to him ;—namely, that with a view to promote the knowledge of others, he has, by the perusal of some ancient records and several scarce volumes, acquired to himself much useful information, which must ever prove to him a source of singular and lasting satisfaction.

THE
HISTORY OF LYMINGTON,
&c. &c.
IN THE COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.

LENTUNE, LEMYNTUM, LEMENTUM, LIMINTON, or LYMINGTON, under which names it has been accepted at various periods of time, derives its appellation from the Celtic word "LIMI," a stream, and "TUN," or "TON," which signifies a village or town ; is a sea-port, pleasantly seated on a gentle eminence, at the south-western extremity of the county of Hampshire, opposite Yarmouth, in the Isle of Wight, and fronting the western channel. It is 94 miles south-west of London, in latitude 50° 45' north, and 18 miles south-west of Southampton, inclining on a small stream, denominated Boldre Water. It is bounded on the south by the western channel, and on the north, east, and west, by the parishes of Boldre and Milford, both which, together with Lymington, are in the hundred of Egheiete, or Christ Church.

According to the last census, taken in the year 1821, this town consisted of 526 houses, and 3164 inhabitants, whereof 1431 were males, and 1733 females; the number of families engaged in various trades amounted to 144. Since then, however, some additions have been made to the town, and the population has somewhat increased.

As we have no account of Lymington upon record earlier ~~than that~~ which we derive from Domesday Book, which was compiled between the years 1080 and 1086, we are indebted to oral tradition for its primitive history, rather than to a more standard authority; which former, indeed, may be safely accepted, when local circumstances concur to establish the probability of its authenticity.

From Diodorus Siculus, who was a contemporary historian with Julius Cæsar, we learn that the south-western parts of Britain, in his time, maintained a friendly intercourse with several civilized nations; and among them he instances Greece and Phœnicia.* This early correspondence must have tended, in a great measure, to soften the rugged manners of these people, and to initiate into their habits some

* Diod. Sic. cap. 8. page 209.

portion of civilization. Now, as the Isle of Wight was at that period the grand emporium for commerce, and as Lentune, or Lymington, lay so contiguous to it, commanding a spacious and sheltered harbour, and possessing, at the same time, every local convenience that a commercial spirit could desire, we may reasonably conclude that it was a situation by no means neglected at that time.

The Saxon Chronicle* informs us, that the Isle of Wight and the adjacent parts were frequently desolated by Danish devastation, and continued subject to the depredations of these spoliators for a term of nearly one hundred and fifty years; so grievous, so truly monstrous, were the unprovoked cruelties and atrocities of these Danish marauders, that the wretched Anglo Saxons, in the beginning of the tenth century, were reduced to the extreme expedient of inserting a precatory petition in their daily ritual; the words were these, which, though limited, are very emphatic:—“*A furore Normanorum† eripe nos Domine.*” From the furious persecution of these Danes, good Lord deliver us!

* Vide Gibson's Saxon Chron. pp. 129, 131, 132, 135, 138†

† Normanorum. It is to be understood, that all the people of the north were accepted under the appellation of Normani; but in this passage, the term more immediately applies to the Danes.

That Lymington shared in the general calamity that pervaded these parts, we may credibly conceive.

Tradition* assures us that Lymington was ransacked and burnt three times by the French, and would have endured a similar fate a fourth time, had it not been for the interposition of the guardian genius of the place. The story runs thus:—A party of French devastators landed at this spot, with a view of plundering and burning the town; but the captain of them being exceedingly hungry, was resolved to satisfy the cravings of his appetite, before he carried his intended project into execution. The tutelary genius of the town directed him to the mansion of one, a Mrs. Dore, a wealthy dame, who was seated at dinner, at the time they entered her house. This lady, with great presence of mind, went the right way to effect a reconciliation, for she introduced all the delicacies of her house before them; and, by her winning and courteous behaviour, so effectually operated on the feelings of the captain, that he and his party vacated the town, without committing one act of hostility.

* Nor does tradition speak wholly without foundation; for the family of the Dores is still living in the neighbourhood, though in circumstances but ill suited for a similar reception of so formidable an host of guests, as those who were entertained by their wary ancestor.

Of the Romans having been settled about this spot, there can be no doubt, since they have left behind them vestiges which must confirm our belief to that effect. From time to time, coins of this people have been discovered in various parts of the neighbourhood, and some, indeed, in the very heart of the town. In Norley Wood, about three miles to the east of this place, were some years since found some fine specimens of the coins of that empire.*

At Buckland, also, about a mile north-west of the town, are the remains of a camp,† which the most able antiquaries have attributed to the labour of these indefatigable warriors.

Hence we may infer, from seeming authorities and corresponding circumstances, that Ly-mington, or its immediate neighbourhood, at a very early period of time, was a site of some consequence. It would be, indeed, advancing too much, were we to assert that probabilities of themselves can warrantably establish the cre-

* Two earthen vases were dug up in the year 1744, containing these coins.

† Some antiquaries have indeed pronounced this to have been a Danish entrenchment; but it is to be observed, that the latter formed their camps on a plan similar to that of the Belgians and Saxons, perfectly round; whereas, the camps of the Romans were almost invariably oblong or square, the angles of the square being rounded off.

dit of a History; but we must allow that the latter, in conjunction with other credible testimony, may tend in some measure to dissipate the mist, which negatives to our faculties, the possibility of scanning, with any accuracy, objects, which are enveloped as it were in the very twilight of time.

We find Lentune or Lymington first recorded in that venerable authority, Domesday Book, which was compiled at the command of William the Conqueror, about the year 1086; from that ancient record I would subjoin the following extract.

“The same Earl* holds one hide in Lentune, and Fulcuinus holds it under him. Leving

* Earl Rogerus de Yvery. These tenures were held in ancient demesne. Now, in the English law, this implies a peculiar tenure, whereby all manors belonging to the crown, in William the Conqueror's and St. Edward's time, were held. The numbers, names, &c. were entered, by order of the Conqueror, in Domesday Book; so that such estates, manors, &c. as appeared to have belonged to the crown, were called ancient demesne. The tenants in ancient demesne are of two sorts;—the one who hold their lands frankly by charter; the other by copy of court roll, or by the verge at the option of the lord, according to the custom of the manor. The advantages of this tenure are, First, that servants holding by charter, cannot be impleaded out of their manor, and should they be in any way affected thereby, they may abate the writ by pleading the tenure. Secondly, they are exempt

formerly held it in parcenary.* It was at that time assessed at one hide;† it is now assessed at half a one, because the wood is thrown into the Forest. Here are two plough lands;—here one villain,‡ two slaves,§ and three borderers,|| occupy one plough land and four acres of meadow.

from all tolls in things relating to their livelihood and husbandry. These tenants originally held their estates, by ploughing the king's land, plashing his hedges, and the like service, for the maintenance of his household; and it was on this account, and for such services, that these liberties were assigned them, for which they may have writs of "*Monstraverunt*," for such as take the duties of tolls, &c. No lands, however, are to be accounted ancient demesne, but such as are held in soccage.

* Parcenary implies a tenure held by the younger brother under the elder, and the latter under a superior lord; both in the service of the same.

† A hide, otherwise called a carucate of land, differed in extent at different periods and in different counties. At this time, 1086, it was equal to 100 Norman acres, or 120 English ditto. Vid. Pref. Agard. page 8, also Lib. nig. in cap. penult. lib. 1, in the library of the chapter of Westminster.

‡ Villains, afterwards denominated villagers. They were either prædial or personal servants; that is, they were either incumbent on the estate, or immediately servile to their retainers. Themselves, and all that they had, belonged to their masters. Vid. Brady's Gen. pref. page 40.

§ Slaves; they were the servants under the villani.

|| Borderers. Bordage, thence borderer, was a tenure where any house or cottage was allotted to any one to do any base service for his lord or employer, either as hangman, executioner, &c. A borderer held this tenure only condi-

It was, in the time of Edward the confessor, worth twenty shillings per annum; afterwards, and now, only fifteen shillings."

Whether Lentune or Lymington is here mentioned as a town or a manor, it is difficult to determine. A learned topographer* of the last century, whose indefatigable researches into the ancient Norman customs, and history of this county, must ever render his observations highly deserving the strictest attention, seems disposed to construe it in the latter point of view; and he grounds his reasons for so thinking on the following circumstances.—Firstly, because in this return there is no mention made of a church, which evidently must have been in existence at that time, because Baldwin de Redvers, who lived about seventy years after this return was made, in a grant to the Canons of Christchurch, confirms the donation of his grandfather of the church, among other things, of Boldre, with his chapels of *Brookenhurst* and *Lymington*; and secondly, because no notice is here taken of the salterns, which, at that time, formed a very lucrative branch of trade.

tionally, nor could he dispose of it, because the contract for his services endured so long as he lived, or was capable of fulfilling his office. He had also to supply his lord's table with provisions, do the domestic work, &c.

* Mr. Warner.

Besides, the “*congregatio domûs*,” or Burgh, consisting of tenements without any land, might not have been assessed ; and we find that such as traded, were under the immediate protection of the King, or some great Lord, and that they dwelt as near as they conveniently could to each other, to facilitate the object they had in view ; and if they were not assessed, and it would appear that they were not, then there could be no necessity for any mention being at that time made of them ; so that, upon the whole, we may consider that this passage bears reference to the manor of Lymington, and not the town, from which the former derived its appellation.

In perusing the above survey, we perceive that Roger de Yvery lorded over the manor of Lymington. This Earl* was one of the suite who accompanied William in his expedition to England, and, with many others, shared largely of the Conqueror’s munificence. On the demise of this nobleman, his title and estates devolved on his son, a youth of the same name, distinguishable for his courage and intrepidity ; but having unfortunately leagued with the tur-

* Vid. Register of Oseney Abbey. MS. in Christchurch Coll. Oxford.

bulent Barons, in the subsequent reign, against William Rufus, he was compelled to flee the country; and his estates, among which was the manor of Lymington, were confiscated to the crown.

From this period, up to the reign of Henry the First, the above manor continued to be annexed to the royal demesne. This monarch conferred it by grant on Richard de Repariis, or Redvers, together with the borough of Christchurch, the lordship of Vectis or the Isle of Wight, and an extensive tract of land, reaching nearly as far as Beaulieu.

Redvers was a nobleman, of considerable family in Normandy; whose services to the King, during a perilous period of his reign, were signally effective, and well deserving of the royal bounty.

Under this Earl, Lymington was much improved; the interests of its manufactories were consulted; a port was established for the reception of foreign commerce, and the town was benefited by the institution of a fair. With these signal advantages, it soon became a place of no small opulence and importance.

In the possession of this family it appears

to have remained until the reign of Edward the Third, who, actuated by a feeling of jealousy, that so extensive and important a territory as that of the Isle of Wight, should be the absolute dominion of a subject, after many and repeated solicitations to Isabella de Fortibus, a female far advanced in years, and heiress to the Redvers family, eventually succeeded in recovering back, on behalf of the crown, the whole of the estates conferred on this family under the grant of Henry the First, for the pecuniary consideration of 6000 marks.* Edward, however, having possessed himself of his chief object, the lordship of the Isle of Wight, was pleased to render back to the next heir of the house of Redvers, in the person of Hugh de Courtnay, Baron of Oakhampton, in Devonshire, the residue of the estates held by them under the original grant.

It would seem † that this family enjoyed a free and uninterrupted possession of the manor of Lymington until the year 1538, being the twenty-ninth of the reign of Henry the Eighth; who, among other capricious acts, in perfect unison with his temper and character, caused the then possessor, Courtenay, Earl of Devon, to be attainted of high treason, and, seizing on

* A Mark=13s. 4d.

† Collins's Peerage, vol. 6, page 458.

his estates, annexed that of Lymington, with others, to the crown, as it at present remains.

In searching ancient records, it will be found that Lymington was a franchised borough, so early as the reign of Edward the Third, and had writs made out for the return of two representatives; but from the great expence attendant upon the burgesses in this matter, no representation seems to have taken place. In the twenty-seventh of Elizabeth,* however, two members were returned to serve in parliament. In the subsequent reign, viz. that of James the First,† it was incorporated by charter; since which period it has regularly returned two representatives to serve in the legislative body of the nation.

The right of election is vested solely in the mayor and burgesses, though their municipal records denote, that that privilege extended at one period to the inhabitant householders of the town. Some altercation having ensued on that point, towards the close of the last century, a committee of the House of Commons was appointed to investigate this affair; which, after a diligent examination of its archives, and the

* Willis's Notes, Parl. in Pref.

† Though its charter was given it by James, it claims corporation by prescription without limitation.

most mature deliberation, confirmed the privilege of election with the mayor and burgesses only, as it now stands.

On the day of election, a sumptuous dinner is provided at the several inns of the town, to which all the inhabitant householders are invited.

The present members are
WILLIAM MANNING, Esq. of Coombe Bank,
 near Seven Oaks, Kent, and
WALTER BOYD, Esq.

This town is famous for the warm zeal it manifested in the cause of the unfortunate Duke of Monmouth, at the instance of Colonel Dore, its then mayor, during the rebellion in the reign of James the Second. Indeed that nobleman, after having sustained a decisive defeat at Sedgemoor, made for Lymington, as a retreat from his pursuers in the last emergency, but was intercepted and arrested before he could accomplish his design. As the name of Dore has been twice mentioned in this little work, as affording matter for detail, it may not be, perhaps, considered irrelevant to the present subject, were I to introduce a brief anecdote concerning one James Dore, now living in the neighbourhood, a descendant of the personages

above alluded to, which denotes, that that presence of mind, which appears to have characterised his ancestry, has not been found altogether wanting in the family, even in the present generation. And the more disposed am I to relate the circumstance, as there are at this moment but two brothers surviving of that name, belonging to the family, who having been married many years without the prospect of issue, the following narrative will most probably close the history of the Dore.

In the early part of the year 1824, a gentleman, residing in this neighbourhood, was desirous of dispatching a packet of letters to a friend of his, then on board an Indiaman, outward bound. Aware that the vessel had left Portsmouth, he saw that there would be no way of communicating with him, but by intercepting her in her course down the western channel, before she cleared the Needles; he consequently committed the packet to one James Dore, a fisherman, living hard by, directing him to put off to Yarmouth Roads, and hail the Indiaman on her way out. The wind, blowing strong from the east-south-east, and the tide ebbing fast, gave her great way. He hailed her and held up the packet, as a signal for her to lay-to; but she was regardless of the notice. He next attempted to come along-side her; but his

boat intervening between the poop of the vessel and a pilot-boat towing at her stern, was instantly swamped. Dore immediately seized the towing-cable, which he contrived to fasten round his arm, and in this dreadful state was dragged through a heavy swelling sea, for the distance of nearly two knots. As soon as her way was deadened, they let down a boat, and took him in; when, astonishing to behold, though he was exhausted to the last degree, he held the packet in his teeth, which he declared should not have perished without himself. I need not say that his fortitude was amply rewarded. The gentleman, to whom the dispatches were directed, is now abroad; and should the above narrative ever arrest his attention, it may probably convey to his remembrance the scene that he witnessed.

This town gives the title of viscount to the ancient family of Wallop, whose origin is coeval with, if not prior to, the conquest. Baron John Wallop, of Farley Wallop, in the county of Southampton, was created Viscount Lymington, June 11, 1720, 6 Geo. I.; and Earl of Portsmouth, April 11, 1743, 16 Geo. II.

THE CIVIL GOVERNMENT OF THE TOWN.

The town of Lymington is a borough by prescription, and is governed by a titular mayor, aldermen, and burgesses without limitation. The mayor is sworn in at the court-leet of the lord of the manor; on which occasion a public breakfast is given to the inhabitant householders of the town. The business connected with the corporation is, for the most part, conducted in the Town-hall, a building which I shall have occasion to notice hereafter.

Besides this, a bench of magistrates is established here, which voluntarily sit once a week, to take cognizance of public and parochial grievances. The *quorum* meet every Saturday, at eleven o'clock, at the Nag's-head-inn, in a large room appropriated for the occasion. Saturday is the day chosen for this purpose, it being the market day, and is more convenient for those, who, living at a remote distance from the town, have occasion to attend the market, and to arrange other necessary affairs. All cases of felony, &c. determined here, are tried at the assizes at Winchester.

The port of Lymington is subject to that of Southampton, the jurisdiction of the latter

extending from South Sea Castle to that of Hurst. Much litigation has from time to time occurred between the two ports, relative to the privilege of Lymington to take certain specified duties, which the latter port considered itself authorized to exact on its own account. After several trials, to the disadvantage of Lymington, that port did finally obtain a verdict in its favour; since which period it has continued to exercise that right, without any further interruption.

CUSTOM HOUSE, &c.

The business of the customs is carried on here in a small obscure house, situated on the Quay Hill. It has a collector, a comptroller, and one clerk; and, until lately, provided a boat's crew, consisting of a setter, and four subalterns, for the prevention of smuggling; this complement is, however, reduced to a setter, and two inferior servants. There is also a small detachment of cavalry constantly stationed here, as an auxiliary to the preventive establishment; but, notwithstanding all the activity manifested by the latter, much contraband traffic is continually worked on this coast. Cherbourg, which is a distance of not more than fifty miles hence, in a straight line from the Needles, is the grand mart from which these speculative adventurers bring their freights; and sometimes, in one week, not less than a thousand to fifteen hun-

dred tubs of spirits will be landed about this neighbourhood, which, in the course of a few days, will be in London, and other distant inland towns.

During the late war, much business was transacted at this port, owing to the ready communication with the shipping coming within the Wight, by way of the Needles ; it being the first harbour of consequence on the coast. There was also a depôt stationed here, for the reception of foreign refugees, who were retained on British pay, and who acted as a garrison to the coast. As soon, however, as peace was concluded, this establishment was broken up, and the aliens were dispatched to their several respective provinces.*

The jurisdiction of the corporation of this borough extends three miles down the river, to its union with the western channel; the extreme boundary of which is designated by a red buoy, which is anchored over the spit. It

* This latter event, the several contracts for the garrison having ceased with its existence, has tended much to impoverish the town, and paralyze its trade. One evil it has left, which time alone can remove, and that is, its having caused too many trades of a similar description to spring up, which the reduced population of the town and neighbourhood cannot support. Lymington must be consequently poor, on the scale of physical consequences, so long as this evil exists.

was formerly distinguished by a boom, a little higher up, which is still standing, and is known by the name of Jack in the Basket. The model of a basket composed of thin iron plates supersedes a high pole; and owes its origin, it is said, to some fishermen's wives, having been in the habit of occasionally hanging thereon their husbands' baskets, containing their dinners, whilst they were out at sea, engaged in trawling; to which beacon they repaired, when the calls of hunger prompted them.

All vessels bringing up within the chaps of the river, are subject to a certain toll, which becomes the property of the corporation. Sometimes, in foul weather, and when wind-bound, forty to fifty vessels will ride off here at a time. This privilege that body farm out by the year, together with the freight or quay-duty, which is levied on vessels unloading at the wharfs. The parties enjoying the privilege of collecting toll, contract with the corporation to keep the channel of the river well marked out by booms,* for in some parts it is so narrow and serpentine, that a vessel of fifty tons would inevitably ground, without these necessary precautions to avert it. Sixty years ago, ships of five hundred

* Too much credit cannot be bestowed on Mr. Grunsell, for the very strict attention he has uniformly paid to this essential point of his duty, as Harbour-Master.

tons might come up to the quay; but of late years, the channel of the river has been gradually contracting, and in the course of another half century, vessels of ordinary burthen will not be enabled to reach the town, unless some effectual method is speedily adopted, in furtherance of that end. The cause of this accumulation of mud on the shoot of the river, is to be attributed solely to a dam having been laid across the same, about a quarter of a mile beyond the quay; by which means, the flood tide, with all its diluvium and filth, is repelled backwards, and is continually depositing the same on the space over which it dwells; independent of which circumstance, it renders the mud rotten, which is easily excited, and being carried away at the ebb, determines at every angle of the stream.

Before this dam was raised, the tide flowed uninterruptedly to the village of Brockenhurst, a distance of about four miles above the town, but it does not now extend so far by two miles. This bridge was erected for the accommodation of carriages, &c. going from Wallhampton, Baddesley, and other adjacent parts, to Lymington, instead of their going round by Boldre, which saves a distance of two or three miles. It is a private trust, and every foot passenger pays a halfpenny in passing and re-passing the same. There is also a ferry boat

established here, which plies between the town quay and the opposite side of the river, adapted for foot passengers, on the same terms as the preceding, which is very convenient to mechanics and others, whose work and occupation is distributed, affording them a quick and ready communication on either side of the river.—This creek presents an admirable harbour for yachts and other pleasure vessels; and several of the fastest sailing craft in the Royal Yacht Club, among which is the Arrow,* are moored off here; stakes and posts are also inserted on the banks of the channel, at convenient distances, which are of great service to vessels laying off here in boisterous weather.†

* The Arrow Yawl, eighty-six tons, was laid down here by Joseph Weld, Esq. of Pilewell-House. She was moulded by that gentleman, and is considered to be the finest modeled vessel of her description ever built. She is also, by far, the fastest sailing vessel of the same register in the Royal Yacht Club.

† The following is a list of such vessels belonging to the above club, as constantly lay off in the Lympington river.—

	TONS.	
Arrow - - Yawl - - -	86	Joseph Weld, Esq.
Jane - - - Schooner -	65	The Honourable W. H. Hare.
Charlotte - Cutter -	65	J. Vassal, Esq.
Mary - - - Yawl - - -	52	F. Penelease, Esq.
Rob Roy - Yawl - - -	52	W. Gavan, Esq.
Madona - Yawl - - -	47	J. Hopkins, Esq.
Julia - - - Cutter - -	42	James Weld, Esq.

MANUFACTURES, &c.

The principal manufacture of this town is salt, but this has been of late years sensibly on the decline, owing to the superiority of the same species of commodity in the Liverpool market, and the depressed prices at which the latter retail it. Where, about thirty-five years ago, a dozen salterns were in full play, there are now not more than three employed, and those on a scale far inferior to that on which they were conducted six years since. Indeed, within the last nine months, the Lymington manufacturers have imported salt from Liverpool, to retail at home; so that it is probable, in the course of a few years, the salt works here will be wholly disused. Some years back, these salterns paid into the exchequer, for duty alone, the enormous sum of £50,000 per annum, which at once shows the great trade they must at that period have enjoyed. The method, by which salt is here made, is very simple. The sea water is first pumped into shallow quadrilateral reservoirs of earth, called salt pans; in these it remains exposed to the rays of the sun, till the quantity of water is sensibly reduced, so as to leave the remainder considerably stronger of saline than when first introduced into them. It is then, by the instrumentality of a forcing pump, which is

excited by flyers, on a principle similar to that of the wind-mill, conducted into large flat iron pans, from six to eight inches deep; these are placed over a fierce fire, and the brine is suffered to boil till it almost wholly evaporates in steam. The sediment that remains at the bottom, is the salt, which is afterwards housed and dried.

The medicinal or Epsom salts made here, which are a preparation from what is decomposed from the culinary commodity, may be considered the purest in England; and Mr. West, banker and merchant, of this town, after many years' persevering attention to the subject, has brought them to a high state of perfection.

Bricks are also made here to a great extent, and are held much in repute, for their durability, among the west country builders. The traders from those parts load with cider, potatoes, and lime-stone, for the Portsmouth and other markets, and after discharging their freights, come up to Lympington for bricks, with which they return home.

Besoms constitute another article much in request hereabout, which are made by the foresters, in great numbers, and form a peculiar branch of trade. They are composed of heath, which grows in abundance all over the New Forest; and

being cheaper than birch brooms, and lasting nearly as long, are well received. This branch of business keeps many poor families employed, whose pursuits might otherwise, probably, prove injurious to themselves and the interests of the community. The manufacturers of this little useful domestic article are termed "*Broom Squires*;" but whence, or by what means, they originally acquired that title, I cannot learn. They are usually sold at eighteen-pence per dozen, and some thousands of them are annually bought up by the west country traders, on speculation.

The import trade at Lymington consists chiefly in coals; but as the salt works have been hitherto on the decline, there is now little current demand for that commodity. Stone is imported into this place from Swanage, for the making of lime, as we have no chalk around this district.

Having now given a brief description of the History of Lymington, and the immediate circumstances connected with it, we will take a view of the Town.

THE TOWN

Consists principally of one long street, denominated the High Street, about half a mile in

length, extending from west to east, though it originally assumed a contrary position, its extremes lying at the opposite points, north and south. This street terminates at the quay, but about midway it descends so steeply and abruptly, that a sense of propriety has suggested to the inhabitants the expediency of railing off the extremity of it; so that waggons, carts, and other conveyances, communicating with the wharfs, are necessitated to go round by the way of Captain's Row and Nelson's Place, thereby conducing more to the safety and conveniency of the inhabitants at that end of the town.

This street, which is an open, clean, and well paved thoroughfare, commences at the western entrance of the town, from the Southampton and Christchurch roads. With a few exceptions, it is composed of tradesmen's houses, substantially built, and for the most part uniformly disposed. It has, within the last few years, derived a great improvement, from a portion of the church-yard, to the south, having been thrown into it, which has been productive of a two-fold advantage.—Firstly, the thoroughfare, which, before this alteration took place, was at this point exceedingly narrow, is now widened; and secondly, it has, by the removal of an old wall, which, at that time, encroached on the road, opened to view the whole

length of the street, to the market-place which gives it a far better effect.

That part of the town which is included between the Bar and the Church, is denominated the Old Town; and the intermediate space between the latter and the Quay, the New Town. This appellative distinction owes its origin, it is said, to the circumstance of the Old Town having escaped the conflagration of French incendiaries, whereas the buildings on the scite of the New Town were consumed. There are some privileges in which the inhabitants of the latter participate, and from which those of the former are excluded.

There is one defect, however, in this street, which, if supplied, would prove highly beneficial to the community;—I mean the want of lamps. I am somewhat surprised that, in so populous and respectable a town as is Lymington, the inhabitants have not bestowed more attention to their own conveniency in this particular.

The next street deserving our notice, is

CAPTAIN'S ROW,

which leads out of the High Street to the

right, at the extremity of the hill ; this is a tolerable thoroughfare, though narrow ; and, barring one or two exceptions, is composed of very respectable dwellings on both sides. The view they command over the river of the opposite shore, including the rich sloping plantations of Sir Harry Burrard Neale, Bart., is truly picturesque and engaging. Turning out of this street to the left, we are in

NELSON'S PLACE,

The houses of which, occupy only one side of the road, and are seated on a gentle declivity. They are modern tenements, and form a neat and uniform terrace, commanding a very extensive view of the Isle of Wight, and the intermediate and surrounding scenery. The charming little villa of Captain Watson, R. A. situated at the extremity of the grove, in a line with this street, comprehends one of the most chequered and interesting landscapes the eye can dwell upon.

At the termination of this thoroughfare, by turning again to the left, we come to the wharfs, which are very commodious for the lading and unlading of freights ; contiguous to them, are several warehouses belonging to different merchants, which are capacious and well adapted

for the reception of stores and for other mercantile purposes. These buildings extend, at intervals, to the Quay, which is an open and spacious platform; but affording an awkward landing to passengers, for want of a small flight of stone steps, which might be placed here at a very inconsiderable expence.

On leaving the Quay to the right, and by continuing straight on, we arrive at a narrow avenue, with houses on both sides, called

QUAY HILL,

Which, by a short circuit, ushers us again into the High Street, where we first left it, viz., at the corner of Captain's Row, opposite to which is

GOSPORT STREET,

Containing but few and indifferent buildings.

The first turning to the right down this street, at the distance of about four hundred yards from the High Street, leads us to Walhampton; but if we continue onward, and take the first turning to the left, we arrive at a steep hill, at the summit of which, to the left, is the Workhouse, a moderate-sized brick

building, with a good yard, and fenced in from the road. About fifty yards beyond this, is

NEW LANE,

The right hand taking us to Buckland, the left to the town, just above the market-place; in repairing to which, we leave on our left Bowling Green House, the delightful retreat of the Rev. George Sloper. In a line opposite this entrance to the High Street, on the opposite side of the way, will be perceived a narrow avenue, which, by a straight path through a meadow, conducts us to the grove, an agreeable and retired Mall, pleasantly shaded by a double row of lime trees.—At the eastern extremity of this walk, embosomed amid a group of lofty elms, stands the marine villa of R. Allen, Esq.; and at the western extremity, surrounded by a modern brick wall, Grove House, the much-admired residence of J. H. Frampton, M.D.

By following up this wall, we come into the Woodside Road, the left hand bearing us to the latter place, the right into Church Lane, and thence to the town. In this road we cannot fail noticing, to our left, the neat little cottage of R. Mason, Esq., and at the termination of the lane, on the same side of the way, the spacious abode of R. Smith, Esq.

Having now made a circuit through the principal streets of the town, we will take a view of the Church, &c. &c.

THE CHURCH

Is situated about midway between the western entrance of the High Street and the market-place, and is furnished with six well toned bells. Its original structure is attributed to the Reign of Henry the Sixth, and was dedicated to St. Thomas Becket, an Archbishop of Canterbury, during the popedom of Alexander the Third, in the Reign of Henry the Second. This saint* was born at London, (Anno Domini) 1119.

[From the opposition he manifested to the wishes of the King, he was the cause of several laws passed in that reign, denominated "*the constitutions of Clarendon*," on account of the parliament having been held at the latter place. Becket, disgusted with the King's conduct, retired to the monastery of Berlin, in Flanders.

After a lapse of some years, a partial reconciliation having taken place between this prelate and the sovereign, that circumstance produced an extraordinary degree of jealousy at court;

* Vid. Matt. Paris. Hist. Lond. 1640. Tom. i. p. 98.

and four gentlemen thereto pertaining, being no longer capable of concealing the enmity they conceived against the pontiff, entered into a confederacy to dispatch him.—This measure* they ultimately effected by assassinating him in Canterbury Cathedral, the 29th of December, 1171.

After they had perpetrated this sanguinary deed, they took a voyage to Rome, and having been admitted to penance, by Pope Alexander the Third, they went to Jerusalem, where, according to the Pope's order, they spent their lives in penitential austerities, and died on the Black Mountain.

They were buried at Jerusalem, without the church door,† belonging to the Knight's Templars, and this inscription was placed over them: "*Hic jacent miseri qui martyrizaverunt beatum Archiepiscopum Cantuariensis.*" "Here lie the remains of the wretches who murdered the blessed Archbishop of Canterbury." About two years afterwards, Becket was canonized, and the King did penance at his tomb, and submitted himself to be scourged by the monks for his former opposition to the saint. His shrine was visited from all parts, and enriched with

* Vid. Gervas. Chron. Col. 1412.

† Vid. Hoved. page 122.

the most costly gifts and offerings. The steps which lead down to his vault in Canterbury Cathedral, are this day so worn, as to leave us no doubt of the truth of this latter assertion.]

Newport Church, and the chapel at Portsmouth, in this county, were dedicated to the same saint.

I have before observed, that the primitive part of the Church is supposed to have been erected in Henry the Sixth's time; but since that period it has undergone so many additions and repairs, that its original appearance has been wholly effaced by modern alterations. It is now a very irregular pile, composed partly of stone, and partly of brick; the western limb, which is of recent date, consisting wholly of the latter material. The tower, which is quadrilateral, rises on the south side contiguous to the street, and is terminated by sixteen battlements, four on each side; within the area of these is erected a small quadrangular steeple, surmounted by an octagonal pedestal, on which insists, supported by eight perpendicular fulcra, a lofty dome or cupola, superseded by a vane, which gives it, at a short distance from the town, a light and pleasing effect. At the south angle of the eastern front of the tower is fixed a clock, for the convenience of the inhabitants.

The eastern limb is composed chiefly of rude stone, having tiled roofs, and contains at the extremity a spacious modern window, immediately facing that over the west entrance; on the vertical angles of the north and east transepts are two wooden crosses, and almost every angle of the building is supported by a strong stone buttress.

The chief entrance is on the south side, adjoining the street, though the western porch is considerably larger: there is also a northern entrance leading from the church-yard, opposite to and corresponding with that of the south.

The dimensions of the Church, from the outside, are as follows, viz.—

Length on the south side	-	-	129 Feet.
Ditto on the north side	-	-	120
Width at the west end, from the north			
and south doors	-	-	66
Ditto at the east end, from the north			
and south doors	-	-	48

The whole fabric bespeaks much irregularity, and want of conformity in its construction, arising, doubtless, from the many and abrupt alterations made, from time to time, to suit the requisition of the parishioners.

The pristine Church, which preceded this,

did not stand on the scite of the present edifice, but more to the northward, on a spot in Broad Lane, and was, as far as tradition would assure us, destroyed by the French, in one of their invasions of the town. A vestige of it was, we are informed, perceptible in the last century; but the unsparing chisel of Time has at length dilapidated even its ruins, and not a stone at this hour remains to tell where it stood.

The inside of the present Church is quite plain and unadorned, without painted glass, carved work, sculpture, or tracery. The pews and galleries have been fitted up at different periods, more at the instance of necessity than choice, and consequently bespeak little taste as to their arrangement. The whole of the interior is modern, and, though roomy and capacious, is still of insufficient size to accommodate the complement of the parishioners.

The pulpit, which is of modern construction, stands to the left of the south entrance, a little beyond the extremity of the south-west gallery, but is disadvantageously situated for the purposes for which it was intended, as the minister's articulation is but indistinctly conveyed to that portion of the congregation which is more remote from it. A sounding-board erected over the minister's seat, supported by

a back, or two lateral columns, might tend, in some measure, to remedy this unpleasant defect.

The altar, which is at the eastern extremity, is modern, and exceedingly plain.

In various parts of the Church are several marble monuments and tablets, which reflect credit on their respective sculptors, particularly one to the north-east, placed between two windows, sacred to the memory of Carolus Colborne Armiger, bearing date 1747; it was executed by Rysbarch, and is considered to be by no means an inferior specimen of the abilities of that celebrated sculptor. There is also another by J. Bacon, R.A., erected to perpetuate the memory of Captain Josias Rogers, of his Majesty's ship Quebec, who died in the West Indies, A.D. 1795; the same has been much admired for the chasteness and simplicity of the design. Among others worthy of notice are those of John Burrard Armiger, 1698; Sir Matthew Blackiston, Bart.; Mr. Paul; H. D. Burrard, son of General Sir Harry Burrard, Bart.; and that of Mr. Jeremiah Meyler, father of the late member for Winchester, in this county.

In the parochial register of Lymington, for the year 1736, is entered a curious minute,

which, for its singularity, deserves notice. The words run thus:—

“Samuel Baldwin, Esq. sojourner in this parish, was immersed without the Needles, *sans ceremonie*, May 20, 1736. It was ever his request, whilst living, that his body might be so disposed of after his death, from a superstitious notion that his wife, in the instance of her surviving him, would dance over his grave, actuated by a spirit of vindictiveness for his conjugal infidelity.”

Lymington is in the deanery of Christchurch, and the curacy is subject to the mother church of Boldre, though the parishioners of this place enjoy the privilege of electing* their own minister. Divine service is performed here three times on Sundays, and prayers are read on Wednesdays and Fridays.

With a view to the improvement of all orders, but more especially the labouring and working classes of the community, (whose Sabbath evenings, for want of a more sober and proper occupation, are too frequently spent in idleness and excess,) the better and more reflecting part of

* The parishioners present, and the vicar of Boldre nominate.

the inhabitants have lately established a Domini-
cal evening* lectureship, the beneficial effects
of which have already been experienced ; and
it is to be hoped, that, through the pious and
unremitting exertions of their present worthy
lecturer, united with the gracious assistance of a
kind Providence, the same good fruits may be
multiplied.

The lecturer is chosen by a majority of the
parishioners. The present and first incumbent
of this newly established ministry is the Rev.
Charles Heath, M.A. whose appointment to
that office bears date the 8th of January, 1824.

THE CHURCH YARD

Lies principally on the north side of the
Church, to which, within the last four years, a
considerable portion of an adjoining meadow
has been annexed, and consecrated. The ori-
ginal cemetery, though large, having been found
of insufficient space to meet the too frequent
calls of mortality. This plot of ground was
presented to the parish, for the above purpose,
by Sir Harry Burrard Neale, Bart., at that
time one of the representatives of this borough ;
and was consecrated, by the Rev. Dr. Tomline,

* The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Winchester is an
annual subscriber of 10*l*. towards this lectureship.

Lord Bishop of the diocese, who, fully aware of the great expence that the parish would undergo, in effecting this desirable measure, very handsomely declined the customary fees attached to this ceremony, in favour of the undertaking.

It is now parted off from the meadow, being encompassed by a stone wall, and forms a part of the general cemetery. In this space, within the last twelve months, has been erected a very neat stone monument to the memory of Mr. William Archer, Gent., only son of William Archer, Esq. of this town.

To the westward of the old cemetery, under a brick wall, is a plain head and foot stone, raised out of respect to the remains of a Mr. Davidson, a midshipman in his late Majesty's navy, who lost his life at sea. A part of the epitaph, as being of a singular tendency, I will annex: it runs thus:—

“ Eheu Sodales !

“ Nunquam vela dabit ventis,” and concludes thus—“ In filio Davidis quiescam,” which signifies, I will rest in David's son—“ nempe Christ,”—or, I will rest in Davidson, *my name*. The above is figurative, though simple, and naturally attracts the attention of the curious.

To the north of this stone are deposited the remains of the late Sir Giles Rooke, Knt. one of his late Majesty's Justices in the court of Common Pleas. His widow, the present Lady Rooke, sister of Admiral Sir Harry Burrard Neale, Bart., of Walhampton House, in this neighbourhood, has paid a becoming tribute to his memory, by having caused to be erected a suitable monument to that end. It denotes respect, without ostentation.

A double row of lime trees intersects the Church Yard, which forms an agreeable retreat in summer to such as are affected with *ennui*, who for the most part delight in dwelling on the gloomy picture of mortality, and in "meditating among the tombs." There are two paths in the Church Yard, which unite with a footway through the meadows at the back of the town, commonly known by the name of Church Fields.

Independent of the Church, there are two

MEETING HOUSES;

The one in the old town, which is appropriated to dissenters, the other, in New-lane, to Baptists. They are both of them roomy edifices, though that of the dissenters is considerably larger and more modern than the latter. To the Baptist's chapel is attached a small burial

ground ; but it is very seldom used for sepulture.

THE TOWN HALL

Stands in the High Street, nearly central between the Church and the extremity of the hill. It is a plain, unadorned, quadrilateral brick building, 42 feet long, by 23 feet wide, and is supported by twelve square columns, forming between them six elliptic arches, that serve as porticos or entrances to the Market Place, which is immediately under the Hall. On the summit of this structure is placed a dome, almost similar in its formation to that of the Church ; a clock is also fixed in the eastern front of the building.

The Combination Room has nothing about it to recommend it particularly to our notice, being a very plain apartment ; it is occasionally used as an assembly room. Here the business connected with the Corporation is, for the most part, conducted.

The Mayor is chosen annually by the burgesses *in* and *without* the borough, and the day of election is always the Sunday next after the 21st of September, (St. Matthew's Day,) when a public breakfast, consisting of roast-beef, wine, &c. is given to the freeholders, &c. of the town,

a custom which has prevailed ever since the reign of Elizabeth. This treat is commonly accepted under the name of the Mayor's breakfast, but the expences attendant on it are defrayed out of the funds of the Corporation, which latter are made up of certain tolls collected from the market, and likewise from all pent-houses, shops, &c. which extend beyond the regular range of the houses. The Mayor is not sworn into office, till the court-leet of the lord of the manor, when they summon a jury, before which he repeats the customary oath. The Corporation of this borough have very little land of their own; they therefore rent, from the lord of the manor, about 100 acres of waste ground in the neighbourhood of Lymington, on which they collect tolls on fair days, &c. The court-leet is holden about the end of October, or the beginning of November.

THE MARKET,

As I have before observed, is held on Saturdays: it is generally well attended, and amply supplied with meat, poultry, butter, vegetables, and other necessaries, at reasonable prices. The only defect experienced here is fish; the want of this commodity is severely felt, and generally complained of. At certain seasons, we have mackarel, herrings, plaice, hake,

and flounders; but salmon, cod, turbot, and other choice fish, are very rarely to be met with here, and when so, at exorbitant prices. Of oysters, lobsters, prawns, shrimps, and other shell fish, we have plenty; and, at times, a moderate supply of whiting and soal. Herrings, in the season, which is about December and January, are sold at the low rate of three pence, and sometimes two pence a dozen.

The meat here is remarkably fine, particularly beef and pork. Salisbury market presents a fine show of oxen, which induces our butchers to attend it once a fortnight, and to purchase what head of cattle they may consider necessary to meet the demand of home consumption.

The pork hereabout is firm and well fed, and for flavour yields to none other in the kingdom.

Poultry also is here in great perfection, though we are limited to the extent of its kind. We have a good supply of chickens, ducks, geese, and pigeons; but very few turkeys, &c. As soon as the clock strikes twelve, the market bell rings, and the standings are immediately vacated by the respective occupants, who are afterwards obliged to carry their various commodities around the town for sale.

Lymington is not a pitched market, but the farmers, millers, &c. assemble at the two head commercial inns in the town, where, during the evening, they arrange all matters between themselves, in a room appropriated to that purpose.

THE BATHS.

There are two sets of baths in this place, the one situated in Bath Lane, leading out of Nelson's Place to the right, which are known by the name of Legge's Baths, and have been long established. The others are more detached from the town, and are about a quarter of a mile beyond those of Legge's, called Beeston's Baths; they are both of them very comfortable in the interior, though their outside appearance is not the most inviting to a stranger. In both places, warm, shower, and cold baths may be procured on very reasonable terms, and every care and attention to the comforts of the invalid and the convalescent will be found strictly observed.*

Lymington being situate so much nearer the sea than is Southampton, its waters are considered more beneficial in the instance of sea

* For a table of the terms, refer to the supplementary sheet at the end of the Work.

bathing, and have been held as such, even by the faculty of the latter place.

The way by which a constant supply of fresh sea water is procured for the baths, is in this wise;—a large reservoir is sunk, contiguous to the latter, which communicates directly with the river, by means of a bunny opening from it into the reservoir, which works on one or more vertical hinges. As soon as the tide begins to flow, the sea water, by its pressure, opens the gate of the bunny, and so continues to make its way into the reservoir, until the water in the latter is on a level with the summit of the gate of the bunny. As soon as the tide recedes, the counter-pressure of the water in the reservoir closes the bunny gate, and confines the whole body of water in the same. When the baths have been sufficiently supplied, the bunny gate is opened by means of a rope attached to the bottom of it, and the whole contents of the reservoir are suffered to escape. At the next flood a similar operation takes place, so that a supply of fresh sea water can be commanded at every tide.

At the close of the last year, the industrious proprietors of these useful machines suffered to a very considerable extent, owing to the overwhelming impetuosity of the tides, which prevailed during the months of November and

December; breaking down, in their fury, every barrier raised by the hand of art to oppose their invasion. This truly unfortunate and unavoidable occurrence, will, it is to be hoped, with a feeling and reflecting public, be allowed to plead some little extenuation for the imperfections that may be at present observed in them.

THE THEATRE*

Is situated in New Lane, adjoining the Baptist chapel, and is opened only once in two years. It is under the immediate management of Mr. Penson, who has for many years furnished this town, and the surrounding country, with a strong and well chosen "*Corps Dramatique*," that has secured him the approbation and patronage of the most distinguished families in this quarter of the kingdom. His season commences generally about the beginning of August, and terminates about the middle of October, during which interval, no expence or pains are spared to delight and amuse all ages and distinctions of the community, who may be pleased to patronise his exertions. The house is small, though of sufficient dimensions for a Lymington audience, and the interior is very neatly fitted up for the reception of company.

* Since the above was written, the author has been given to understand that the theatre is to be sold.

The subjects selected for representation are, for the most part, popular, novel, and entertaining, and are calculated to impart instruction whilst they render amusement.

On this principle, the drama cannot fail to derive its full weight of merit; and its director, the indulgence of popular patronage.

SHIPWRIGHTS' YARDS.

Here are two Shipwrights' yards; the principal of them is opposite the eastern extremity of Nelson's Place, belonging to Mr. Inman, whose judgment and science in the art of ship building, has been too generally admitted by the most expert judges, to need any comment of mine in this place.

The *Lion*, revenue cruiser, built here about two years since, is agreed to have been one of the most complete craft of her kind turned off the stocks.

Mr. Inman's name stands equally high among the members of the Royal Yacht Club, for the ingenuity and judgment he has manifested in the construction of several highly-finished vessels, which add no inconsiderable share of importance to the appearance of that splendid flotilla.

THE OTHER YARD

Lies on a dock beyond the Town Quay, and has been very recently revived by Mr. Jarvis, timber merchant and rope maker, of this town. Several stout and well-built traders have already been launched here, and it is to be hoped that the present proprietor will meet that encouragement which his speculative exertions entitle him to.

ROPE WALKS.

The original rope walk, belonging to Mr. Jarvis, has been established many years; and his manufactory is carried on at Woodside, about half a mile from the town. The new walk is the property of Mr. Inman, and the business is conducted in a strip of ground adjoining his timber yard.

About three hundred yards from this rope walk, in a direct line under the shore, are King's Salterns. As I have, in a previous instance, made it my business to explain the process by which salt is made, I need not here repeat it; but leave it for such as are inquisitive in this matter, to satisfy their curiosity, *in ipsâ personâ*, which they may easily do, by applying

to the boiler at these works, who will show them all they can desire on this head. The banks of this saltern, in fine weather, afford a very pleasant and airy ridge to stroll upon, commanding the most delightful views on all sides.

FAIRS.

There are two fairs held here annually—the one on the 12th of May, the other on the 2d of October; on each occasion they last two days. There is no great show of cattle of any description in either instance, but it is a famous mart for cheese. Vessels from Dorset and Sussex come up on these occasions for this article, which is generally almost all bought up before the end of the fair. Great quantity of heath besoms are also sold at this juncture, and are imported by the west country traders into Devonshire and the adjoining counties. With the exception of cheese, earthenware constitutes the chief object for sale on these occasions.

BANKS.

Messrs. St. Barbe's Lymington Bank is in the High Street, at the corner of New Lane; they draw on Sir John Lubbock, Forster, Clark, Lubbock and Co., Mansion House Street, London.

West and Son's Lymington and County Bank and Ship Agency Office is in the High Street, just above the Market Place. Their agents are Thomas Spooner and Co., George Yard, Lombard Street, London.

POST OFFICE.

The post office is situate in the middle of the High Street, at Mr. Galpine's Circulating Library. The letters, &c. are ready for delivery about a quarter of an hour after the arrival of the London mail, which comes in every morning about ten o'clock. The same leaves Lymington at half-past five every evening, for London, and letters must be put into the letter-box by five o'clock, if intended for the same night's mail.

HOTELS.

The principal hotel in this town is the **ANGEL**, (Mrs. Butcher,) who has been here many years, where every accommodation will be met with, with excellent wines, &c. The **ANCHOR AND HOPE**, and **NAG'S HEAD**, Commercial Inns, are also very comfortable, and admirably adapted for the reception of travellers, &c.

Having confined my observations principally to the town of Lymington, and having given a concise account of its trade, manufactures, public buildings, &c. we will now take a view of the adjacent neighbourhood.

THE NEIGHBOURHOOD AROUND LYMINGTON.

By stepping into the ferry boat, which plies from the town quay to the opposite side of the river, a space of about 250 yards, we arrive at

WALHAMPTON.

We cannot observe any thing very remarkable in this place, though it is of ancient date, as we find it mentioned in Domesday Book, where it is styled *Wolnetune*. It is a tything attached to the parish of Boldre, and abuts on the tythings of Pilley and Baddesley. The houses on this side of the river enjoy a most delightful view of the Isle of Wight, Hurst, and the Needles, together with the New Forest, overlooking at the same time a great part of the town. Among them is the secluded little villa of Mrs. Cassilis, and Blake House, the marine residence of the Honourable W. H. Hare.

Opposite the ferry, is a narrow lane, which conducts us to a high mound, called Mount Pleasant, which wears the semblance of a barrow, or a beacon. The great scope of prospect this spot commands is truly sublime; it may be compared to the centre of a panorama, for the view it comprehends on all sides. The extent of the street, from the extremity of Quay-hill to the Market-place, is here visibly detected with the naked eye, and, with the aid of a telescope, the inhabitants severally distinguished. A revel is held on this mound once a year, viz., on Easter Monday, when a variety of rustic diversions are played off, to the amusement of the country people of the neighbourhood.

To the left of this eminence, about a quarter of a mile up the lane, we come to Walhampton House, the seat of Admiral Sir Harry Burrard Neale, Bart., now in the occupation of the Honourable W. R. Rous. It was built by Paul Burrard, Esq., grandfather to the present baronet, in the year 1711. It is a substantial red brick mansion, having two wings, and faces the west. The views it enjoys, particularly on the south side, are rich, and highly diversified. The gardens are tastefully and judiciously disposed; and the pine shrubberies, which form most delightful and extensive avenues, are highly picturesque.

His late Majesty honoured this mansion with his company for some days, where he was most sumptuously entertained by its then possessor, the late Sir Harry Burrard, Bart.

Close to the shore, at the extremity of Green Lane, overshadowed by lofty elm trees, is the sweetly-retired cottage of Lady Rooke. Within the last two years it has been considerably enlarged, and the premises tastefully laid out, with a profusion of perennial and other shrubs. A little beyond this, in an extensive lawn, almost obscured by towering elms, is Elm Park, the seat of Colonel Shedden; it looks down through the trees upon the river, and affords a pretty landscape to those that are passing in boats up and down the same.

About a mile and a half up this turning, after passing several mean cottages and farm houses, we come to

BADDESLEY,

Properly called South Baddesley, with a view to distinguish it from another place of the same name, about three miles north-east of Romsey, in this county. Baddesley, or Bedeslie, appears to be a place of very remote antiquity.* About seven centuries ago, it was

* Vide Worsley's Isle of Wight.

honoured by a party of Knights Templars,* a preceptory for that order having been founded here about the middle of the 12th century. Its greatest benefactor, it would seem, was one Sir Ralph Masturell, that gentleman endowing it with various lands, &c., in the Isle of Wight, and the village of Milford. It was, at the suppression of the order of Knights Templars, granted to the Knights Hospitalars,† which latter are at this day known by the appellation of Knights of Malta. In this order it remained till the time of Henry the Eighth, who conferred it on Sir Thomas Seymour. Its value was, at that time, assessed at 118*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.* After several reversions, during that and the subsequent reigns, it became, in Queen Elizabeth's time, a lay property, and has ever since then so remained.

As it would appear that the preceptory of Badesley, at the suppression of the order of

* The Knights Templars came into England early in Stephen's reign, which commenced in 1135. The order was dissolved in 1312, and their estates given, by act of parliament, to the Hospitalars, in 1323, (all in Edward II.) though many of their estates were never enjoyed by the said Hospitalars. Vid. Tanner, p. xxiv. x.

† The Knights Hospitalars of St. John of Jerusalem came into England at the beginning of the year 1100, 1 Henry I.; they were afterwards called Knights of Rhodes—now Knights of Malta.

the Templars, was given to the Knights Hospitallars, who enjoyed it for nearly two centuries, as a *preceptory*, and not as a *commandry*, it may be necessary that I should introduce in this place a few remarks by way of explanation to this apparent inconsistency.

* The *commandries* of the Hospitalars, and *preceptories* of the Templars, were each of them subordinate to the principal house of their respective religion, in London. Although these, (viz., commandries and preceptories) are the different denominations which Tanner (page 28) assigns to the cells of these different orders; yet, throughout his *Notitia Monastica*, very frequent instances occur of *preceptories* attributed to the Hospitalars; and in some passages, *commandries* are attributed to the Templars; but this is only when the estate afterwards became the property of the *Hospitalars*, and so is there indifferently styled *preceptory* or *commandry*.† But, to account for the first observed inaccuracy, it is probable that the *preceptories* of the *Templars*, when given to the *Hospitalars*, were still vulgarly, however, called by their old name of *preceptories*; whereas, in strict propriety, the society of the *Hospitalars* were, in truth, as has been said, *commandries*; and such deviation

* Vid. Rev. Mr. White's History of Selborne, page 353.

† Vid. p. 243, 263, 276, 577, 678. Tanner.

from the strictness of expression, in this case, might occasion those societies of Hospitalars also to be indifferently styled preceptories, which had originally been vested in them, having never belonged to the Templars at all.* It is also observable that the very statute for the dissolution of the Hospitalars, holds the same language; for there, in the enumeration of particulars, occur *preceptories*, *commandries*.† Now this intercommunity of names, and that in an act of parliament too, made some of our ablest antiquaries look upon a *preceptory* and a *commandry*, as being strictly synonymous. Accordingly, we find Camden, in his *Britannia*,‡ explaining *præceptoría* in the text, by a *commandry* in the margin; so that there can be no doubt, but that as soon as the preceptory of Bedeslei or Baddesley, devolved on the Knights Hospitalars, it became a commandry, subject to an officer of their own order, called a commander, and not a *preceptor templi*; though it would seem that it ever went under the appellation of a preceptory.

One thing is very remarkable, viz., that Bishop Tanner, in his *Notitia Monastica*, should have stated that there were but two

* Vid. Archer, p. 609.—Also Tanner, p. 300.

† Vid. Codex. p. 1190.

‡ Camden's Brit. p. 356 and 510.

preceptories of the Knights Templars in this county.*—The one he introduces as Godesfield, founded by Henry de Blois, bishop of Winchester; and the other, South Badeisley, of which we are now treating. But here that learned antiquary has fallen into a great error, for there was another preceptory founded for Knights Templars, in the county of Southampton, formerly called Suddington, now Southington, a hamlet lying and being situate about a mile from Seleburne or Selborne. As a proof of this assertion, there are still extant in the library of Magdalen College, Oxford, several original documents, confirming certain contracts which were to be performed by the preceptory of Suddington, towards the priors of Selborne; added to which circumstance, there is, and has been for many successive generations, about half a mile from Southington, a farm, tithe-free, called Temple Farm; and Blackstone says, that the lands of the Knights Templars† were privileged by the pope, with a discharge from tithes.

* Cowel has fallen into a similar error with Bishop Tanner in this matter, as may be seen by consulting his *Law Dictionary*, wherein he enumerates sixteen preceptories in England, but makes no mention of Suddington among them.

† The arms of a Knight Templar were a Lamb and Flag. The symbol of that order, a discus with a cross on it, at the termination of a rod or staff.

But to proceed further into the history of this place.—

* We find that Henry Weld, Esq., early in the fourteenth century, had leave to erect a Chapel on his estate, for the convenience of himself and family, to which certain lands, &c. were appropriated; but it having been a part of the duty of the priest to pray for the soul of the founder, this circumstance afforded a pretext for its being seized as a chantry, and its revenues, &c. were forthwith escheated to the crown. The value of this donative, at the period of its suppression, is not exactly known. The late learned † Mr. Warner has laid it down as having been 11*l.* 16*s.* 7*d.*; but here he is confounding the value of the Chapel with the annual revenue of the ancient preceptory, which was, according to Bishop Tanner, at the period of its dissolution, the precise sum above named. For want of proper dates, much inconsistency manifests itself in the history of this ancient place. It would appear that the Preceptory for Knights Templars was founded here in the twelfth century, and continued in the religious order of the Hospitalars of St. John, up to the reign of Henry the Eighth. We also find that Henry Weld, Esq., erected a Lay Chapel here in the

* Vid. note of page 90, of Worsley's Isle of Wight.

† Vid. Warner's History of Lymington, p. 102.

fourteenth century, which was suppressed in the reign above mentioned; so that there evidently must have been at this place both a Preceptory for Knights Hospitalars, and a Lay Chapel, co-existent, though not coeval, with each other. What is very remarkable is, that no vestige of either of these edifices is now remaining in any part of the village. Again, we are informed that a Chapel was erected at Baddesley by Sir James Worsley, and was attached to the estate of Pylewell, on account of the son of Sir James, afterwards Sir Thomas, threatening to convert it into a stable for his horses and dogs; for which reason, the said Sir James, in his will, made the said Sir Thomas a minor until his fortieth year. This probably was the late Chapel, which was removed by the present proprietor of Pylewell, that gentleman erecting another Chapel, in lieu of it, at the north end of the village. The Chapelry of Baddesley is still attached to the estate of Pylewell, and the officiating chaplain is paid out of certain proceeds arising from the said estate.

In this village stands Pyewell Manor House, the ancient mansion of Joseph Weld, esq. In this family the estate has remained for many generations. It is a fine old brick building, looking towards the west, having two spacious wings, and standing in an extensive park, well stocked

with ornamental timber. The views it commands over the western channel, and the country around, are varied and extensive. The manor, which is large and well cultivated, abounds with game of almost every description ; and the gardens, which are kept in excellent order, are productive of every delicacy. In a plot of ground adjacent to the road, at the north side of the house, stand two stately cedars of Lebanon, whose sombre aspect contributes greatly to the venerable appearance of the mansion. Annexed to the latter is a chapel, appropriated to the use of the family, and such of the catholic persuasion as the owner may be pleased to admit.

Formerly, under the shore near this place, stood some salterns, but they have, long since, been disused, and the materials which composed them removed.

After leaving Baddesley House, and passing over a small stream which drives a corn mill at the east end of the village, we, by proceeding through several devious lanes, come to

SOWLEY,

Which consists of a few straggling cottages and farm houses, and was formerly part of the demesne of Beaulieu Monastery ; it is now a portion of the Beaulieu estate.

This place is remarkable for an extensive

meer, covering a space of nearly 50 acres of ground, and abounding with fine pike, tench, perch, eel, and almost every other river and pond fish. This vast sheet of water is supplied by two small streams, which take their rise in the forest, and empty themselves into it, at its northern and western extremities. It is bounded, in various directions, by a profusion of osiers, and among them the *carex cespitosa* prevails to a great extent, which renders it an agreeable haunt for various species of wild fowl, among which they feed and breed. The greater part of this wide expanse of water is well sheltered by thick sloping covers, that literally swarm with game of every denomination. This highly desirable preserve is the property of her grace the Dowager Duchess of Buccleuch, grandmother to his present grace the Duke of Buccleuch and Queensberry. Formerly, some iron mills were worked by this stream, but they have long since remained silent; indeed, part of the buildings have been taken down.

Near this place, on the coast, is

LEAP,*

Where a preventive establishment is regularly kept up, and a depôt stationed for the accommodation of the officers of the revenue.

* From this place tradition assures us, that the famous Lewis, the Dauphin of France, embarked to the latter country.

Three miles hence, through the Forest, is

BEAULIEU, OR DE BELLO LOCO.

*An abbey formerly stood here, belonging to the monks of the Cistercian order, which was instituted by King John, and was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. There are still many vestiges of this edifice remaining, and particularly part of a stone wall, mantled with ivy, which extends for about 200 yards on the road to Hythe, and which seems to have been part of the immediate boundaries of the monastery. At the dissolution of priories, it was valued, according to Dugdale, at 326*l.* 13*s.* 2½*d.* per annum; though Speed estimates its annual returns to have been as much as 428*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* Beaulieu, Letley or Netley, and Quarre Abbey, near Newport, in the Isle of Wight, were the only Cistercian monasteries in this county. At the south-western extremity of this ruin is an old porch, with a wooden gate, which leads to an antiquated domicile within the walls, once the Prior's dwelling, now appropriated to the use of the Montagu family, to whom the whole of the Beaulieu estate belongs, though the above hostel is very seldom occupied by them. The porter's lodge, and a part of the dormitory are still in being.

* At Faringdon, in Berkshire, there was a cell appropriated to the fraternity of this abbey.

The Church stands by itself, in the middle of a field, at the northern extremity of the village, and is a very rude structure, occupying the scite, and consisting principally of the refectory of the ancient priory. The living is in the gift of the Montagus.

Vessels of moderate burthen are capable, at high water, of coming up close to the village, which makes it very convenient for the loading of timber, &c. The river, being shaded for several miles down by aspiring groups of venerable oaks, imparts a pleasing effect in summer, to those, who navigate it on the score of pleasure. This water is well stocked with perch, trout, eel, and flounders; and at certain seasons, some salmon is caught here.

There is no particular trade carried on in Beaulieu, which is but a poor straggling street; but, about a mile and a half from this place, towards Lymington, is a sack manufactory, which is conducted on an extensive scale, and is the means of affording employment to many of its inhabitants. Opposite to this factory is a large sheet of water, called Hatchet's Pond, which drives a corn mill, and is fed by a stream that takes its rise in the Forest, containing fish of various denominations; but the soil over

which the water runs being cold and hungry, the former do not thrive, and rarely arrive at any size.

About three miles onward, through a wild heathy part of the New Forest, completely destitute of trees, we arrive at a small village, called

PILLEY,

Leaving on our left, Newtown Park, the noble mansion of Mrs. Plowden. It stands on a spacious lawn, backed by thick shrubberies, and is unrivalled for prospect and diversity of scenery. The gardens and pleasure grounds are beautifully laid out, and the face of the lawn is relieved by clusters of noble timber, happily distributed.

Pilley is a straggling place, and affords nothing worthy of observation, further than that it is in repute for the growth of elder trees; the inhabitants supplying annually a great part of Lymington with the berry of that shrub, for the making of wines. About half a mile further, beyond a clump of fir trees, at the union of five cross roads, we come to Vicar's Hill, leaving to our left the picturesque residence of the late Admiral Purvis. The house stands on a bold eminence, on an extensive lawn, and enjoys fine views on all sides. Half a mile further, is

BOLDRE,

Lying in the hundred of Christchurch, two

miles and a half north of Lymington, and ninety-three from London; containing, according to the last census in 1821, 405 houses, and 2180 inhabitants. The Church of this place is the mother church of Lymington, and the vicarage is valued at 12*l*.

Boldre is very ancient, and was, in remote times, called Bovreford, on account of its situation from the river. It was, in Edward the Confessor's time, a place of some note, its annual worth being then estimated at 10*l*.; but lying within the line which William the Conqueror had drawn to mark the limits of the New Forest, its value, at the time of that survey, had dwindled comparatively to nothing; and only two acres of its land were saved from afforestation, which were granted by the king to Hugo de St. Quintin. In Domesday Book, we find the following record:—"Wislac holds one hide of the King in Bovreford; it is now in the Forest, save two acres of meadow, which are held by Hugo de St. Quintin. It was worth ten pounds."

The Church of Boldre, though not mentioned in Domesday Book, still did not derive its existence long after that return was made; for it is noticed in certain charters in Henry the First's time, which must have been within forty-

nine years * afterwards. During this reign, the Church of Boldre had been granted as a prebend to the Monastery of Christchurch; so that it must have been built in the beginning of the twelfth century.

Its style of architecture is very inelegant, being composed of rude stone, and well suits the age in which it was constructed, though it has undergone various improvements in different reigns. The northern limb was annexed to it in the time of King John. It has but one crazed bell, which is the monotonous invocator of the living of the hamlet to the scite of worship, and, of the dead, to "their dread abode." Divine service is performed here once a week, viz. on Sunday morning, excepting on sacrament Sundays, when it takes place in the evening.†

The Church stands on an elevated situa-

* Vide page 18.

† A sermon is delivered here on the 18th of March, annually, in commemoration of the narrow and fortunate escape of one of the Worsley family, whilst travelling in Africa, from the clutches of a lion. When that gentleman returned home, he purchased a plot of meadow-land in this neighbourhood, the interest of which, he directed should be for ever applied to the defraying the expences of a sermon, the same to be preached at the Church of Boldre annually, on the day above-named, and on the subject that gave rise to the circumstance.

tion, and the Church Yard is surrounded by lofty elms, and so closely girt with woods, that the former is not discernible till you are quite close to it. It is a quiet, rural and sequestered spot, and amongst the remains of "*The rude forefathers of the hamlet, sleep*" those of the late venerable and pious Reverend William Gilpin, the author of "Forest Scenery," and other interesting works ; the proceeds of the sale of which, he applied to the most exemplary and charitable purposes, by founding a school in this place, for the benefit of the poor children of this parish, of which he was vicar for a long term of years ; enjoining, that the said poor children might be instructed how to read, to write, to sew, and to knit, to the end that they might become useful servants in society. The life of this truly pious and worthy minister was spent "*in going about, doing good.*" "Charity never faileth;" for as while living, he was a promoter of that inestimable virtue, so by it, he, being dead, yet speaketh. The following is Dr. Gilpin's epitaph.

"In a quiet mansion, beneath this stone, secured from the afflictions, and still more dangerous enjoyments of life, lie the remains of William Gilpin, sometime vicar of this parish, together with Margaret, his wife. After living above fifty years in happy union, they hope to be raised in God's due time, through the atonement of a blessed Redeemer for their repented transgressions, to a state of joyful immor-

tality. There it will be a new joy to meet several of their good neighbours, who now lie scattered in these sacred precincts around them.

“ He died, April 5th, 1804, at the age of eighty.*

“ She died, July 14th, 1807, at the age of eighty-two.”

From the year 1621 there is a regular list of the vicars of Boldre, and the several dates of their induction, in the First Fruits' Office.

William Jones was chosen vicar in	- - -	1621
Thomas Joyce	- - - - -	1663
Charles Jones	- - - - -	1687
Bernard Brougham	- - - - -	1693
John Harrison	- - - - -	1703
John Howell	- - - - -	1707
† Thomas Jenner	- - - - -	1724
John Howell again, no date affixed.		
Charles Hackman, no date affixed.		
William Hawkins	- - - - -	1751
‡ William Gilpin	- - - - -	1778

Here, over the river, is erected a neat stone

* He left an annual stipend for the clothing and educating 20 poor boys, and 20 poor girls.

† Appointed president of Magdalen Coll. Oxon.

‡ The living of Boldre was presented to the Reverend W. Gilpin by T. Mitford, Esq., of Exbury, near Beaulieu, as a life interest, the advowson still to be at the disposal of the above-named patron. Before his death, however, the Rev. Mr. Vile purchased the advowson, and afterwards sold it to the Reverend Mr. Shrubbe, the present vicar.

bridge, determining at the union of two causeways, the left-hand road conducting us to Pasford and Lymington, the right, to Batramsley and Brockenhurst.

Near this place, down a sequestered lane, is a corn mill, called Hayward Mill, situated on a stream that takes its rise in the Forest, and which runs on to Lymington. In this water are trout, eel, carp, pearch, tench, and gudgeon; flounders, roach, dace, and almost every other river fish, save pike. About the beginning of June, salmon penk come up here from the sea to spawn, and may be taken by an artificial fly, or a grasshopper; but they are a very shy fish, and require great judgment and dexterity on the part of the angler to land them, after he has contrived to hook them, on account of the many weeds, bushes, and other obstacles that oppose his efforts to that end. Some of these salmon penk have been known to run upwards of twelve pounds in weight. It is a private fishery, the property of John Morant, Esq. of Brockenhurst House, who having sustained considerable abuses on the same, has, of late years, rendered it a strict preserve. The game about this quarter abounds to an unusual extent. A mile below Hayward Mill, is Roydon; no doubt, a spot of land formerly granted to some of the ancient barons from the royal de-

mesne, the word "*Roydon*," implying a "*royal gift*." Here is a very old looking farm house, denominated Roydon Farm; and also a rudely constructed wooden bridge over the stream, which is called Roydon Ford.

About a quarter of a mile from this spot, is

BROCKENHURST;

A hamlet and chapelry, in the parish of Boldre, New Forest division, and about four miles and a half north of Lymington; containing, according to the last census, 147 houses, and 818 inhabitants.

This place we find mentioned in Domesday Book, and it would appear from that record, that it became more opulent after the reign of the Confessor, than many other places hereabout. The following is the return made in the above survey.

"Alurec holds one hide in Broceste, (Brockenhurst,) which was held in parcenery by his father and his uncle, and was then assessed at one hide; it is now assessed at half a hide. Here is one plough land. One plough is employed on the demesne; and six borderers and four servants employ two ploughs and a

half. Here is a Church and woods, which furnish twenty hogs. It was worth, in the time of Edward the Confessor, forty shillings, afterwards worth four pounds.' Here we find a Church mentioned, and also woods sufficient to furnish twenty hogs, which denotes that Brockenhurst must have been a wealthy manor in those early times; for a survey of the live as well as dead stock was strictly taken, by order of the Conqueror, that he might become actually possessed of a knowledge of what his newly acquired territories were really worth.

THE CHURCH

Stands on a slope, at some little distance from the road, and is a very rude and antique structure; it is subject to Boldre, and was, with the church or chapel of Lymington, granted to the Canons of Christchurch, by Baldwin de Redvers, about the year 1156. It has nothing about it to recommend it to our notice but its antiquity.

In the Church-yard is a prodigious large yew tree, which has evidently survived some centuries. It is sixty-two feet high, and fifteen feet round. There is also an oak in this cemetery, which is of the amazing girth of eight yards in circumference—a rare instance of extraordinary vegetation within so small a space.

The village consists of one long street, composed of indifferent houses, and is terminated by a wooden bridge over the river, which leads to Lyndhurst. The latter place is about four miles from Brockenhurst, through a very picturesque part of the New Forest.

Here, in a spacious park, well sheltered with trees, through which runs a fine trout stream, is Brockenhurst Manor House, the seat of John Morant, Esq. where a splendid establishment is continually kept up at a very great expence.

Brockenhurst seems to derive its name from *Brock*, which, in Saxon, signifies *a yew tree*, and *Hirst*, *a grove or wood*; and it is observable, that about half a mile around this village that tree is more frequently to be met with, than in other parts of the neighbourhood. It is worthy of remark, also, that yew trees are more general in the church-yards of the south of England, than in those of the north; almost every cemetery in the former quarter containing this tree, some more than one. Why they should occupy such a site, antiquaries have been at a loss to determine.

A statute was passed in the reign of Edward the First, in the year 1307, the title of which was—“*Ne Rector arbores in cemetrio proster-*

nat." That no rector should be allowed to fall any trees growing in the church-yard.* Now, if it be considered that we very rarely see any other large or ancient tree in a church-yard, but the yew, this statute must, one would think, allude to that species of tree;† and consequently, their being planted in church-yards, is of much more ancient date than the year 1307. It is, however, generally considered, that the yew was cultivated in church-yards, to promote the ends of archery, the best bows being framed of that material; nor do we find that that tree was encouraged in other parts of Europe, where long bows were not so much in use.

Returning towards Lymington, we pass through a village, consisting of a few mean farm houses, called Batramsley, in Domesday, (Betremslie.) This place is famous for gravel, which is used for gardens, and the walks of plantations, &c., and is held in great estimation hereabout, for its constringent and

* See Mr. White's History of Selborne, page 326.

† Whilst on the subject of yew trees, it may be as well to give two instances of the extraordinary growth of this tree: In Selborne Church-yard, in this county, is a tree of the above description, which measures, in girth, twenty-four feet, and is supposed to be above three hundred years old. In Totteridge ditto, in the county of Herts, is one of thirty-two feet in circumference, which has been there from time immemorial, through many generations.

binding properties; the gravel in most other parts of this neighbourhood being coarse and dissolute. Here is a very pretty little villa, shut in from the road, built in the gothic style, the retreat of P. Ainslee, Esq.

A few stones' throw from this, on the right, standing on a steep eminence, in an open park, is St. Augustin's, commonly called St. Austin's, the residence of R. A. Daniel, Esq. This is one of the most delightful situations in the neighbourhood of Lymington. At the foot of the hill, denominated Pasford, are Buckland Rings, which make a circuitous entrenchment around a high elevated Down, called Castle Field. These circumvalla are, by some, supposed to have been laid open by the Danes; others have considered them to be a work of the Romans. From their near situation to a brook, known by the name of Pasford Brook, which runs hard by; from several Roman coins having been found at different periods in the adjoining neighbourhood; and from the peculiar construction of the camp, which is on an isolated hill, the most acute judges of antiquities have attributed them to the operations of these polished conquerors.

An attempt to ascertain at what precise

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period this highly-finished specimen of castramentation was achieved, would, under circumstances like the present, be attended with a considerable share of difficulty, if not absolute uncertainty. Should it have been, as is generally supposed to be the case, a defensive station of the Romans, it was, there can be little doubt, the grand head-quarters of a formidable army, encamped for the express purpose of effecting some very desirable object, and of engaging in some signal and important enterprise. For the labour and pains bestowed on the formation of this extensive military operation, which is 211 yards in length, and 176 in breadth, could not have been trifling; neither could the time which it must have required to consummate this masterly undertaking, been a period of short duration. It evidently has been a scite of the greatest importance, as an offensive and defensive position, and was, most probably, accomplished during the reign of the emperor Claudius, by the highly-disciplined army that invaded and reduced this part of Britain, under the victorious Vespasian, whose exploits are so fully detailed by the Roman historians, Tacitus and Suetonius.*

* Vide Tacitus Hist. lib. 3, chap. 44. Also Suetonius de vit. Vesp. cap. 4.

These intervalla,* called the Rings, are closed in by rich plantations of firs, larches, and other forest trees, and are much resorted to, in summer evenings, by the inhabitants of Lymington, for the cool and sequestered umbrage they afford. They are now the property of the Bishop of Winchester, who has greatly improved their immediate precincts, by introducing into this portion of his estate, a nursery of choice timber, thereby uniting ornament with utility. Close to this spot are some sand pits, affording a clean white sand, which is in great request in these parts, among builders, domestics, &c.

About two miles westward of Buckland, is

SWAY,

Which abuts on the New Forest, and is mentioned in the Domesday survey, in the following terms. "The same Earl† holds one hide in Suei, (Sway,) which is held by Fulcuinus under him. It was held in parcenery by Alured, and was then assessed at one hide. In Edward the Confessor's time, it was worth nine shillings."

* I term them intervalla, because there are *two entrenchments*, though it was not usual with the Romans to fortify their camps with more than one. Perhaps this case forms a singular exception to the Roman plan of castrementation.

† Earl Rogerus de Yvery.

The manor of Sway belongs to N. Bond, Esq., of Purbeck, in Dorsetshire. The place consists chiefly of farm houses, and labourers' cottages. There are also two corn mills, the one called Garlington, the other Sway mill, being apart from each other about the distance of half a mile. In the stream that drives these mills, are some very fine trout and eel. The north end of this village is called North Sway, in which division is Sway House, H. C. Lys, Esq.; and a quarter of a mile thence, Bashley Cottage, Thomas S. Jones, Esq. Looking down from this ridge on the Forest, we descry a group of low mud huts, distinguished by the name of Deer-ring's Town; inhabited by poor foresters and their families, whose chief occupation consists in the manufacturing of besoms, composed of heath, which grows around this wild district in great exuberance. In this neighbourhood, is a large pond, called Phip Mere, containing fine carp, tench, and eel; contiguous to it, is a road that runs through the Forest to Ringwood, on the right of which, about a mile from North Sway, is Shirley Holms, a spot much frequented, in summer, by banqueting associations, termed *Gipsy parties*.

Two miles south-west of Sway, over a barren and dreary common, is

HORDLE,

Originally termed Herdel, a township and chapelry, in the hundred of Christchurch, and in the New Forest division, three miles west of Lymington, eight from Christchurch, and about ninety-seven from London; containing, according to the last census in 1821, 116 houses, and 517 inhabitants.

Of the village, we can say little, as scarcely two houses stand together, throughout the whole place. The Church is very old, and appears to have been built previous to the Domesday survey, as we find it minuted down in that record. The exact period, when it was first erected, we cannot learn, though, from its squat artless appearance, it has been generally ascribed to the reign of Edward the Confessor. It is built of a sort of stone,* precisely similar to that found among the neighbouring cliffs, being a concretion of shells and terrene matter, adventitiously amalgamated together, and which appears very durable. Some years ago, a stone tablet was taken up from the northern transept, bearing an antique brass plate, supposed to have covered the remains of one Sir Reginald de Clerk, who

* Vide p. 104.

fell a victim to his zeal, during the bloody differences that existed between the houses of York and Lancaster. The reason of this conjecture is founded on the circumstance of the expressed figure representing a knight on horseback bearing the armour, and caparisoned according to the style of the knights of the 15th century. There was, also, another stone found here, sacred to the memory of a Christopher Clerk, lord of the manor of Hordle, who was born here, and died in the year 1720, aged 112 years. This latter circumstance, aided by oral tradition, tends to prove the existence of that family in this neighbourhood at a very remote period.

The Church-yard is exceedingly full, indeed, one mass of mortality, The cause of this excessive inhumation is owing to the many shipwrecks that have happened from time to time, on this and the neighbouring coast; for the bodies of the unfortunate sufferers being washed up by the tides on the beach, which extends for some miles in this parish, in the instance of their not being owned, become liable to the same for sepulture. The writer of this little work himself witnessed no less than nine bodies lying, at one time, in this Church to be owned, which were only a part of the whole crew of the True British Tar, merchantman, of

five hundred tons, which were wrecked in February, 1818, on the cliffs below, and perished. She was bound from Sierra Leone to London, laden with teak wood and ivory.

The view of the country from Hordle Cliffs, which are one hundred and thirty feet above the level of the sea, is very grand and imposing. Here, in fine weather, you can trace, with the naked eye, a great extent of the Dorsetshire coast, including the Isle of Purbeck, till the eye is lost in the maze of the Channel. The shifting shingles, the towering Needles, and the lofty hills of the Isle of Wight, with the numerous flocks grazing thereon, here appear comparatively close at hand, though they are some miles off; and nothing but the diminutive appearance of vessels passing beneath them, would confute our certainty of their propinquity. The cliffs which consist chiefly of marl, are foundering fast away. The encroachment that the sea has made, within the last thirty years, on this face of its frail boundary, is scarcely credible. Sometimes, mighty masses of impending earth will fall, without any previous notice, like an avalanche, on the ridge below, when quantities of fossils, of different denominations, present themselves to the notice of the naturalist. The late learned Mr. Howard derived a vast fund of geological knowledge

by exploring these cliffs, and afterwards published, in the year 1766, a work on that subject, intituled, "*Fossilia Hantoncensia*," with nine quarto plates, containing one hundred and thirty-one specimens. A stratum of blue clay,* in which these fossils are imbedded, runs quite through the Forest, in a northerly direction. On this beach, the sea beats sometimes with so much violence, particularly when the wind prevails from the south-west, that its resonations may be heard distinctly at a distance of twelve miles.

Here is Hordle House, J. Monro, Esq. and Rookecliff Cottage, J. H. Key, Esq. both eligibly situated for prospect. A mile further, towards Christchurch, is Tuddiford Manor Farm, Mr. Guy.

HURST CASTLE.

This fortification is seated on the extreme point of a neck of land, running about a mile and a half into the western channel, opposite a bite, called Allum Bay, in the Isle of Wight, to

* A very valuable collection of fossils was made from these cliffs, by the late Gustavus Brander, Esq. of Christchurch, which he presented to the British Museum; they are there distinguished under the title of the Branderian Collection.

which place it does not exceed a mile and a half. The road to the Castle commences from the mouth of a stream, called the Start, which proceeds from Milford, a village hard by, and is an open beach on both sides, being about one hundred to one hundred and twenty yards wide, composed wholly of a loose shingle, which is very troublesome and fatiguing to walk upon. The whole of this barrier has been thrown up, in the course of ages, by the sea, and forms a boundary to it, between Hordle Cliffs and Hurst Castle. The latter is of a round form, built of stone, and surmounted by cannon. The whole of the fort is circumscribed by a foss, or circumvallum, about nine to ten feet deep, over which is a drawbridge.

This Castle, with several others of a similar description along the coast, was erected by order of Henry the Eighth, to defend the entrance of the Southampton Harbour: the same is under the command of a governor. In Queen Elizabeth's time it was denominated Le Hurst, and was under the controul of a captain, eleven gunners, and ten soldiers. The daily rate at which they were then paid was as follows:*

* Vid. Queen Elizabeth's Ann. Expens. civil and military, in Collect. Ord. page 259.

Governor's pay	-	-	5s. 0d. <i>per diem.</i>
Captain's ditto	-	-	1s. 8d.
Master, Gunner, Porter, &c.			0s. 6d. <i>each.</i>

The captain's name at this time was Thomas Carye. Since then, the governor's pay has been augmented to ten shillings, and that of the inferior officers increased, though the garrison is sensibly reduced. Whenever a king's ship passes this fort during war, on her way out or home, a signal is fired from, and an Union Jack hoisted on, the Castle.

This Fortress is memorable for its having been the last prison of the unfortunate monarch, Charles I. who was brought here from Carisbrooke Castle, in the Isle of Wight, on the 1st of December, 1648;* and on the 23d of the same month removed hence, and escorted to Windsor, previous to his being arraigned before the Parliament, on the charge, for which he forfeited his head to the axe of the executioner. This fate befel him on the 30th of January

* Some affirm that Charles was conducted to Hurst on the 6th of December, but consult the postscript of a letter dispatched by Colonel Hammond, the officer in command at this time, in Rushworth's Collection.—“Since writing the above, we have intelligence that his Majesty is safely arrived at Hurst Castle.” Dated 1st December, 1648.

following. Well might he observe, as he did,
 “ How short is the step between the prisons and
 the graves of princes !”

This Castle was the place of confinement also of one Paul Atkinson, who is represented as having been a person of most amiable disposition and integrity of heart ; but who, unfortunately, living during the days of party persecution, was doomed to linger out a long term of his existence within the walls of a dungeon. He was immured within this Castle for a space of thirty-one years, where he died, in 1729, aged 74. His remains were removed to Winchester, and interred in St. James's churchyard, where a plain head and foot stone points out where he lies : his virtues, which have long survived his death, declaim loudly against the cruelty of his sentence.

Adjacent to the Castle are two light-houses, erected for the safety and convenience of shipping coming into the western channel, by way of the Needles. In standing in between the Needles and the Shingles, which is called the South-West Passage, it is necessary to keep the two lights as nearly in a line as possible, to avoid the latter, leaving, as you approach the river or *solent*, the higher light to the northward. The other side of the Shingles is called

the North West Passage, and is very rarely used, but by those who are accustomed to the neighbouring coast. Here are full three fathoms of water within a stone's throw of the beach.

A preventive establishment is always kept up here for the protection of the revenue. There are also several small passage boats, which ply between this place and Quay Haven, a distance of about a mile and a half by water; which saves a very long, tedious, and fatiguing walk by way of the beach, to the latter place.

About eight years since, this spot was famous for the curing of herrings, vast quantities of which were prepared here; but being found inferior to the Yarmouth, Lowestoffe, and other dried fish of a similar description, they did not meet that encouragement in the market that might have been expected, and the trade was forthwith abandoned.

MILFORD

Is a small, though populous village, about half a mile from Hordle, in the hundred of Christchurch, and in the New Forest division, about two miles west of Lymington, and ninety-seven from London; containing, according to last census, taken in 1821, 256 houses, and

1332 inhabitants, exclusive of the tythings of Keyhaven and Lymington.

Milford was at one period famous for its salt works, as we find that it paid a certain tax on the manufacture of that article to the preceptory of Baddesley, and Quarre Abbey, in the Isle of Wight. There are some remains of salt works to be seen at the mouth of the Start River; but they are very faint vestiges of them, and are scarcely to be traced.

At this place there is now no manufactory in being. There is a corn mill, a short distance from the village, turned by a stream which takes its rise in the Forest, containing a few trout, eel, and some very fine carp. The Church, which is large, is to all appearance very old, and is rudely constructed.

The Church-yard contains many monuments and tomb-stones, but most of them are in a very dilapidated state; for the salt atmosphere takes so great an effect on the mortar, that it crumbles away, and leaves no support for the bricks to insist on. In this cemetery, about four years since, was interred, with great pomp, the late Admiral Cornwallis,* of New-

* An anecdote is recorded of this admiral, which, as it

lands, in this parish, brother of the first Marquis Cornwallis, Governor-General of India.

There are some very pretty marine villas and cottages about this neighbourhood, which are happily situated for prospect; and being about a mile and a half from Lymington, are much in request by such as are desirous of becoming sojourners in its environs. On the road to Keyhaven is Milford House, E. Reynolds, Esq., and, on the road to Downton, Newlands,

carries with it the true temper of a British sailor, I cannot well omit mentioning in this place.

When the late admiral commanded the *Canada*, a mutiny manifested itself on board that ship among the crew, on account of some delay on the part of the clerk in paying up the seamen their wages; the latter swearing, one and all, that they would not fire off another gun, until they had received what was due to them. Captain Cornwallis, on being informed of the circumstance, ordered all hands on deck, and addressed them in the following terms. "Now, my lads," said he, "I understand that you want your money that is due to you; that, you know as well as I do, you cannot have before we reach port; as soon as we do, I'll promise you, you shall be paid up. But as to your promising me that until you are paid, you will not fire off another gun, why, it's all stuff. I'll put you now alongside the enemy's largest ship, and I'll warrant that the devil himself will not be enabled to prevent you from doing it." The whole crew were so pleased with this gallant and conciliatory remark, that they instantly returned to their duty, better pleased than they could have been, even if they had received their wages on the spot.

Mrs. Whitby: the house of the latter is very elegantly constructed, after an original design of the late Sir John D'Oyly; and the premises, which are very extensive, are laid out in the first style of taste. On the Christchurch road, towards Lymington, is Evilton House, L. C. Rivett, Esq. and Albion Cottage, John West, Esq.

The rectory of Milford-cum-Hordle is in the patronage of Queen's College, Oxford.

KEYHAVEN

Is a small detached village, in the parish of Milford, about half a mile from the latter place, standing on a small stream, which here determines in the Channel. Its tenements are chiefly occupied by labourers and poor fishermen, whose dependence solely rests on the families immediately around. There are, however, several genteel residences, which are retired, and most pleasantly situated; among which is Auberry House, Sir James Gardiner, Bart.; Keyhaven Cottage, Colonel Hawker; Salt Grass, C. Gordon, Esq.; and Vidley-Van Farm, Mr. B. Hicks. Here is a small salmon fishery, the property of the latter gentleman, and a long extent of fine rich pasture, on which some good cattle are reared. Over Keyhaven Bridge,* is a foot-

* On this bridge, during the summer months, much good angling may be met with; and little parties, who are strangers to the neighbourhood, and who may be disposed for a

way intersecting the salt marshes, which eventually leads to Pennington and Woodside; but the latter are so encumbered with disused salt pans, and so many pits and dykes present themselves in almost every direction of them, that it affords a tedious walk by day, and is a dangerous course to pursue at night. Lately, however, a great part of this marsh, contiguous to Keyhaven, has been drained at a very great expence, by Mr. Dennet, it forming a part of his farm. It now affords, at seasons, a dry and sweet pasture for sheep, horses, &c. and will, it is to be hoped, in the course of time, repay him for the pains he has taken to redeem it from the general waste.

On Coles's saltern, better known by the name of Eight Pans, is a large waste piece of ground covered with furze, whereon are an abundance of rabbits: it is the property of Charles St. Barbe, Esq. By pursuing this path, we eventually come to a gate, which ushers us into the village of

PENNINGTON.

A little above this gate, to our right, is day's amusement, will find themselves quite at home for salt-water baits, lines, &c. by applying to Serjeant-Major Williams, an old veteran pensioner living hard by, who is an honest son of Walton, will drink "a cup of mine hostess's ale" with them, and otherwise oblige.

a substantial well-built house, with a rookery behind it, the residence of the Rev. C. Heath; and a little further on, Pennington Farm, John Howe, Esq. This village is composed principally of mean tenements, scattered in every direction, and occupied, for the most part, by labourers, who are in the employment of the gentlemen and farmers of the neighbourhood. At the east end of Pennington, on the road to Woodside, is Ridgeway House, Captain Lys. It is a spacious mansion, and is delightfully situated for extent of prospect. About a hundred yards beyond this, on the road to Lymington, standing in a spacious lawn, is Priest-lands, the seat of Lady Frazer.

WOODSIDE.

This place is divided into two villages, which are distinguished by the names of the Upper and Lower Woodside.* We find it mentioned in Domesday-book, and that its woods were afforested. It is interspersed throughout, with several very elegant villas and cottages, among which, in Lewis's Lane, is Vilette, General Sir John Dalrymple, Bart. which, for its neat gothic appearance, must attract the notice,

* Vide page 15. The Wood, it is supposed, extended from Woodside to Pennington.

and admiration of every stranger. Here, also, are the admired cottages of Captain Hockings, and Mrs. Fitzakerly; Platoff Cottage, I. W. Patterson, Esq., and Woodside Green Cottage, B. Dutton, Esq. On leaving Woodside, and proceeding up a lane, in which are the rope walks, we ultimately reach Lymington, at the western extremity of the Old Town; passing on our right, almost at the top of the lane, the retired seat of the late C. Livett, Esq.

THE
NATURAL HISTORY
OF
LYMINGTON, &c.
IN THE COUNTY OF SOUTHAMPTON.

THE
NATURAL HISTORY
OF
Lymington, &c.

As a work of this description would be very imperfect, without it included some slight portion of the natural history of the district of which it treats, I shall here annex a few remarks to that effect, by way of drawing this little volume to a conclusion.

The face of the country hereabout, which is highly diversified with hill, dale, wood, and water, cannot fail to impart to the naturalist a great fund of recreative amusement, in all the several branches connected with his pursuits. But it cannot be expected, that, in a work on so limited a scale as is the present, we can enter into a minute account of all its various productions, without defeating the principle on which it was originally undertaken; a few general observations on this head must suffice, and it must be for those, who desire a greater share of information on this subject, to fill up the vacuum of the "*Fauna Limingtoniensis*," by the gleanings of their own researches.

SOILS, &c.

The soils of this district are not so various and diversified as are its views and prospects. To the north and east, they consist principally of a coarse loose gravel, which will not easily bind, and which is fit for little otherwise than mending roads. The further, however, we extend our course, northward, from the town, the finer the gravel becomes, and possesses eventually all those binding properties which are essential to its utility. This gravel is succeeded by a stratum of stiff cold clay, well calculated for the making of bricks, which the inhabitants of this place and neighbourhood have taken care to turn to the best advantage, by manufacturing great quantities of the latter material for exportation.

Towards the north-west, a sandy surface presents itself, which runs the whole length of Buckland Rings, through Tuckermill Coppice. This soil appears very favourable to the growth of the fir, the larch, and the birch, which are cultivated here to a great extent; it also produces some fine forest timber, and vast quantities of heath are to be found on the space where it prevails. To the west of this place, we find similar soils to the foregoing; but the nearer we approach the forest, towards Sway and Arnewood, the clay sensibly predominates. It, nevertheless, produces strong crops of wheat, and much good timber, though it is too rank for the growth of barley and oats, which yield but sparingly, and furnish but indifferent straw. Towards the south-west, the soil works lighter, and veins of red and blue marle are found in various directions, which, being of a greasy, heating nature, is dug out by the farmers, and applied as manure to the clay lands.

The method by which marle is detected from its kindred earth, clay, is by steeping a small portion of the former in a vessel containing vinegar, or any other common acid, when it immediately ferments and dissipates; whereas the latter, not being an alkali, when immersed in the acid, remains neutral. The nearer we approach the sea, to a greater extent does the marle obtain, and the cliffs about Hordle, as I have before observed, are composed chiefly of that species of earth. About Keyhaven and Milford, the crops yield well, though timber makes but little show, owing to its proximity to the salt vapours, which latter prove very unfavourable to that order of vegetation. As to chalk or stone, with the exception of a small quantity of the latter, occasionally found among the cliffs, we have none about this neighbourhood, nor, indeed, within a distance of many miles. The roads in the immediate vicinity of Lymington work well, and being for the most part of a gravelly and sandy tendency, are capable of imbibing a great degree of moisture, before they are fully saturated.

FOSSILS.

The fossils in some parts of this district abound, and particularly about *Hordlecliffs, which latter afford a fine field for the researches of the naturalist. "*Cornua ammonis*," which are of the order "*Conchæ Anomia*," are to be obtained here in great quantities; but the specimens are, for the most part, small and imperfect, compared with some I have seen, found in other parts of the kingdom. A few of the "*gryphitæ*" and "*echinitæ*," are sometimes discovered, also a few *nautili*,

* For a list of the various fossils found in these cliffs, I would refer the reader to Brander's "*Fossilia Hantoncensia*."

the latter in a good state of preservation. We have also, in these cliffs, nobules of hard stone of a reddish appearance, composed chiefly of various small shells, of which the church of this parish seems to be constructed. This stone is a lime-stone, of the family of the carbonates, and is of the second class of floetz; it assumes different colours in different situations. The properties are massive, and never chrystalized. Texture compact; its fracture is splintery; it possesses no internal lustre; the fragments are more or less edged. Transparency, 1; hardness, 6 to 8; brittle, frangibility, 4; specific gravity, 2·6 to 2·7. In Combhay and Weller, which are about five miles westward of Bath, this stone is found in great abundance. We have no shells on this coast worth noticing; what there are, consist of scallops, cockles, mussels, and other inferior bivalves.

In a vein of blue marle in Walhampton brick-yard, are a profusion of pectines, cockles, and other fossil shells; which, whilst imbedded in the earth, exhibit most perfect specimens, but the instant they are removed therefrom, they become decomposed and crumble away. About two years since, I was informed, by the labourers of this place, that they were in the occasional habit of turning up bones whilst digging for clay; and though, at the time the circumstance was mentioned, I was unable to gratify my curiosity, by a view of any specimens of this description, yet, in the course of the year, I had two opportunities of so doing. The first sample that was brought me, formed but a very imperfect specimen, consisting of half-a-dozen or more exceedingly small fragments of an apparently bituminous material, like

pitch, incrustated with a chalky marle, but in the centre highly porous. They had more the appearance of small pieces of bone that had been burnt, but still seemed resinous. From this circumstance I was induced to try whether they would ignite, but on placing them in a clear cinder fire, they emitted not the slightest portion of gas. I suffered them to remain there till they had acquired a temperature of heat, equal to that of the surrounding embers, expecting, upon taking them out, to have found them white, from the effect of the fire on the calx contained in them; but there was no visible change apparent in them, after they had undergone this stage of operation. I next precipitated them in a glass of vinegar, and a brisk effervescence immediately manifested itself. This, I presently discovered, was produced by the operation of the vinegar on the marle that embodied these fossils, which, in a very little time, became decomposed, and left the latter perfectly porous on all sides, but they did not seem to evince the slightest disposition to an alkali. I did not proceed further in my experiments on these relics, being interrupted, at the time, by a circumstance which led me away from home to another part of the neighbourhood, or I should have trituated them, and analysed them in muriatic acid, with the introduction of a portion of ammonia, by which operation I should, perhaps, have been enabled to have discovered their distinct precipitations. I am, however, pretty well satisfied, in my own mind, that they consisted of phosphate of lime,*

* Bones are composed of four earthy salts, viz.

1. Phosphate of lime.
2. Carbonate of lime.
3. Sulphate of lime.
4. Phosphate of magnesia.

without containing any cartilaginous or soft animal matter; and that they must have been subject to some adventitious foreign agency, which had divested them of this latter quality; for putrefaction and lying in the earth, will not soon have the effect of destroying the cartilaginous part of bones.

The celebrated Dr. Hatchett, who has greatly enriched the pages of the Philosophical Transactions by the matter he has introduced into them on this subject, states, that in examining certain bones (fossils) which were dug out of the rock of Gibraltar, "*They had all the appearance of bones that had been burnt, and that they had sustained some foreign chemical operation to have reduced them to that state.*" So that there must be some occult and secret operations continually going forward in the bowels of the earth, productive of consequences as strange as they are unaccountable.

About two months afterwards, these clay-diggers procured another specimen from the same stratum, which they brought me. This fragment measured just three inches and a half in length, and about $\frac{1}{4}$ of an inch or better in breadth, and distinctly presented a part of the rib of some animal. In its component parts, it precisely resembled the specimens I have before noticed, but was encumbered, on the convex side, with a lump of blue marle, thickly interspersed with a variety of small shells. From the concave surface, which was quite free from this earth, I discovered that it had been recently broken from the part to which it belonged, in the act, no doubt, of their digging it out. I accordingly lost no time in repairing to the spot, with a view of detecting the remaining fragment, but I was unfor-

unately too late to effect my purpose,—for they had carelessly heaped up the soil in a hurried, clumsy manner, without paying any attention to a subject, in which they appeared to take no interest whatever. Had they been careful in removing the superstratum of this marle, which latter runs in a line parallel with the horizon, they might have succeeded, most probably, in preserving the frame, of which this fragment formed but a very small part, entire; and thereby afforded a fair opportunity to the naturalist of satisfying his curiosity to the fullest extent,—but they had so effectually disorganised and dissipated these fragile relics, that no further vestiges of them could be discovered.

To attempt to ascribe to what class of animals these bones belonged, or account for the manner by which they came into such a situation, it being 27 feet below the surface of the earth, would be but taking up time in raising vain conjectures. Had they, indeed, been found nearer the surface than they were, I should have considered them human remains, because the spot from which they were excavated, is within 20 yards of a barrow situated just above. But from their having been discovered in a blue marle, at so great a depth in the earth, which must evidently have been, at some very distant period of time, the bed of the sea, from the great quantity of divers marine shells interspersed over the face of it, any supposition to the former effect, must at once appear vague and unwarrantable.

About Pyle-well Lake, a creek that intersects a vast extent of waste mud, which latter occupies some

thousands of acres to the south of this place, are plainly discernible at low water, a number of stakes stationed at irregular intervals, some in an upright, others in an inclining position. These are no otherwise than parts of the stumps and trunks of oak trees, which, from their having been exposed, for a long lapse of ages, to the aqueous element, have become quite black and discoloured. From what information I can obtain concerning them, it would appear, that they must have endured some centuries in their present state, and must originally have formed a part of the forest, which, at some remote period of time, having been encroached on by the sea, has ever since continued subject to its influence. As an instance how long timber will endure in this situation, the venerable Bede relates the following circumstance. Speaking of some stakes, yet visible in the Thames, near Chertsey, he says, "They are seen to this day; and, it appears, upon the view, that each of them is as thick as a man's thigh, and, that being soldered with lead, they stick in the bottom of the river immoveable." Now, according to Camden, these stakes were originally inserted in this place by the ancient Britons, as a barrier, to prevent the Romans under Cæsar from effecting a passage over the river. A late speaker of the House of Commons, Arthur Onslow, had a set of knife and fork handles made out of them, which, when worked, were as black and as heavy as ebony. The wood of these submarine trees is also very weighty and black, but too highly impregnated with salt to answer a similar purpose.

In various parts of this neighbourhood, on the coast, I have met with pieces of oak partially petrified,

and in one instance a solid block, weighing nearly sixteen pounds, wholly so. Whether these transmutations from a vegetable to a calcareous substance, have been effected through the agency of the sea water, or whether they have undergone this peculiar change in the heart of the cliffs, and have in the several instances of the latter foundering in, elapsed from their "latebræ," I will not pretend to determine. But I should conceive that a conjecture to the latter effect would be the more plausible. I have also on one or two occasions taken up pieces of oak, to which were affixed a profusion of small shells, both highly petrified.

TIDES, &c.

We have in these parts, what is usually called a second tide, but what in point of fact would be more properly distinguished under the denomination of a "double action of the same tide." The cause of this circumstance is solely attributable to our relative position with the Isle of Wight, which, by intersecting the channel for nearly 23 miles in extent, diverts the regular course of the æstuary, so that instead of its flowing in an uniform and uninterrupted tract, it is compelled to enter that part of the channel, which lies within the Wight, by two different passages: viz. at its eastern and western extremities. As soon as the flood ceases in the channel, which is, generally, an hour before it is high water at Lymington, and other bays remote from it, the whole body of the tide determines towards Hurst, in its way out; but from the channel, at that spot, being not more than a mile and a half in width, the water is quickly regurgitated backward into the bays and creeks in its immediate vicinity, which constitutes, what is here

denominated, the second tide. This latter may remain increasing an hour or longer, according to the point and stress of the wind; but, as soon as the re-action of the ebb tide has ceased in the channel, the waters rapidly relinquish these bays and creeks, and continue their defluxions until the return of the following flood. Nothing can form a more striking contrast in any place, than that which presents itself at Lymington, at high and low water. In the one instance, a more animating and delightful scene cannot be witnessed; whereas in the latter case, none can be more uninteresting, one unvaried extent of mud intruding itself on the eye, for many miles.

In the channel, about two miles off Yarmouth, in the tract to Lymington, an ugly short sea prevails in rough weather, occasioned by rocks and shelves underneath, which produces an irregular action of the tide. This scite of agitation, which extends for about a mile and a half in length, is generally received under the name of Fiddler's Race, and owes its appellation, it is said, to the quaint story of a set of fiddlers having been drowned in this spot many years ago, and that this part of the river has occasionally been dancing ever since. Aristotle mentions a similar instance of absurdity respecting rivers, when he avers that the river Elusina was so sensible of the powers of music, that it danced when it occurred, and threw up quantities of sand, but as soon as the music had ceased, the agitation of the waters subsided, and it forthwith resumed its wonted clearness and calmness. To what extent then shall we credit Josephus, the Jewish historian, when he assures us, that there was a river in Judea, which flowed swiftly six days of the week, and rested on the seventh, which was their sabbath.

In this spot, however, if there have been no fidlers, there have been many mariners and others lost, and indeed, when the wind blows strong from the west, and south west, and from the opposite points, and sets in against the tides, it is unsafe for open boats to venture out in it.

There is another inconvenience which is likely to occur in this channel, even in fine weather, to those who are going over from Lymington to Yarmouth, and the adjacent parts; which, though not fraught with so much danger as exists in the former instance, is yet productive of much anxiety and alarm to such as are strangers to the coast, and may not heed the disaster till it is too late to remedy it. The circumstance to which I allude, is the probability of being carried out to sea, by the rapid and irresistible force of the ebb tide, which, in calm weather, runs here at the rate of five and six knots an hour.

In repairing to the island from this place, care should always be taken to leave Jack in the Basket full an hour and a half before the flood falls off; in that case, should there be no wind to assist the parties, there will be ample time afforded them, with the use of the oar, to make their point of land good:—but the instant the tide turns, it sets down with so much velocity towards Hurst, that you must either let go your anchor and bring up till the next flood, or become subject to the awkward and unpleasant predicament of being drifted out to sea.

And here let me observe by the way, though the observation may be at first sight treated with indiffer-

ence, that a knife is a very useful and necessary "*vade mecum*" in excursions of this kind; indeed, in so indispensable a light was it looked upon by a most particular friend of the author, that to the agency of this little useful implement, both himself and his servant are indebted for their lives; for all along this coast, as I have before hinted, there is a succession of rocks and shelves, of which the anchor is very apt to get foul; and if there is not a sufficient length of cable to fathom the hold at high water, either the cable must give way, or the boat must eventually go down by the head and be swamped. In such a predicament was the author's friend, who, when he first discovered himself in this critical situation, naturally searched his pocket for his knife, with an intention of cutting the rope, and extricating himself from the danger to which he was exposed; but in vain. He found, to his inexpressible disappointment and consternation, that he had left that little useful article behind him. Without severing the cable, there was no alternative but to drown; the bow of the boat, which was now not more than five inches above water, was still passive to the rapid increment of the tide, and a tempestuous night was close at hand. In this distracting moment, he recollected that he had occasionally seen an old knife about the boat, used for sundry purposes, which he fortunately found in time to deliver them from the threatening danger that so closely awaited them.

RIVERS, FISH, &c.

In the neighbourhood of Lymington we have three streams. The first and largest of these rises a little beyond Bolderwood Lodge, in the New Forest, which,

after skirting the villages of Brockenhurst and Boldre, passes on to Lymington, and eventually discharges itself into the western channel at Jack in the Basket. The second in size is the Arne, which also takes its rise in the New Forest, a little beyond Rhines-field Lodge, and winding its course through Arnewood and Sway, intersects the high road to Christchurch at Efford, and disembogues itself into the channel at Keyhaven.

The third, which is more properly speaking a brook,* breaks out just above Hinton House in the Forest, and making a circuit around Downton and Hordle, passes through Milford, and determines in the channel at Hurst. The former of these rivers is well stored with trout, perch, gudgeon, and other fish; but the two latter, being exposed to the continual depredations of poachers, and being frequently visited by anglers from all parts of the neighbourhood, contain very little fish in them.

For the information of the naturalist, as well as the satisfaction of the angler, I cannot do better than annex a list of the fresh water fish found around this neighbourhood, and the several waters wherein they may be met with.

The **PIKE**, or **LUCE**, (*lucius esox*,) abounds in Sowley pond, and is to be obtained in Beck's Pitts adjoining it.

* A small spring breaks out on the western shore, under an oak tree, near Pasford-Run, which has, for many generations, been held in great estimation, for its efficacious effects in opthalmic disorders.

THE TROUT, (*trutta fluviatilis*,) in all the rivers and streams hereabout.

SALMON PEEL, (*salmo marinus minor*,) in the deep holes of the Boldre, Efford, and Milford streams. They come up from the sea, in May, to spawn, and continue in season till the end of September.

THE PFARCH, (*perca fluviatilis*,) in Sowley pond, and in the Boldre river, about Roydon.

THE BREAM, (*cyprinus brama*,) in Sowley pond.

THE DACE, or **DARE**, (*cyprinus leuciscus*,) in the Boldre water.

TENCH, (*cyprinus tinca*,) in Sowley pond, where they obtain to a large size.

CARP, (*cyprinus carpio*,) in Pole's ponds, at lower Woodside, and in the Milford river, just below the mill.

ROACH, (*cyprinus rutilus*,) in the Boldre water; also in the Broadwater and ditches about Quayhaven.

GUDGEON, (*cyprinus gobio*,) in the Boldre river, about Roydon and Brockenhurst.

MILLER'S THUMB, or **BULL'S HEAD**, (*gobius fluviatilis capitatus*,) in the Boldre stream, about and above the bridge.

EEL, (*anguilla*,) in all the rivers hereabout, and in the ponds and ditches communicating with them.

LAMPERN, (*lampætra parva et fluviatilis*,) in the Arne; they may be seen in the shoals or shallows about Garlington mill, though they run very small.

MINNOW, (*cyprinus minimus*,) in the Boldre, Efford, and Milford streams.

SPICKLE BACK, (*pisciculus aculeatus*,) in almost all the rivers and pools hereabout.

The salt water lakes, however, afford a far wider

scope of amusement to the angler. Here he may enjoy that delightful pastime without interruption, where a variety of the tenants of the flood abound, which tends greatly to animate and enliven this fascinating diversion. About the beginning of May, the angler may commence his sport in any of the creeks of the river, where he will find plenty of flounders, smelt, whiting-pout, and eel. As the season advances, mullet, base, gorebills, and congers come up from the sea into our lakes, where they may be taken with a hook and line, baited with a live shrimp, a lug or a rag-worm; though the mullet is a very shy fish, and is seldom captured after this manner.

Whiting are caught off Newtown, about two miles eastward of Yarmouth, and also off the Needles. Oysters may be dredged for at the mouth of any of the lakes; off Newtown, and near the shore head. Prawns and shrimps, in favourable seasons, may be obtained in great numbers, either by the use of a hand-net, or in a trawl, the meshes of which are formed for the occasion. These must be worked in the sides of the lakes and creeks, where the grass grows thick and high, and about 3 to 400 yards on the shore head.

Lobsters are often taken in shrimp trawls, but they are mostly caught in baskets used and baited for that purpose. The fishermen belonging to Yarmouth, Freshwater, and the adjacent neighbourhood, lay down some scores of lobster pots, and succeed in obtaining vast quantities of this fish. Crabs abound in all parts of this coast, but run so remarkably small, that they are held in very little estimation. Mussels, cockles, periwinkles, and wilkes, are found all over the face of the mud, which is deserted by the salt water at every tide.

BOTANY.

This district, which presents so many various aspects to the eye, cannot fail to furnish the botanist with a rich and ample "Flora." But it would be encumbering the pages of this little work to an unprofitable end, were I to dilate upon a subject so extensive in its tendency, or attempt to detail with any minuteness the various plants, shrubs, and lichens, which this diversified district affords.

Nevertheless, as botany forms a striking feature in the Natural History of a neighbourhood, I cannot with propriety pass over that subject in silence. I shall therefore make it my business to introduce the names of a few of the more rare and uncommon plants, &c. found in this quarter, which may prove in some measure amusing and interesting to the naturalist.

A List of the more rare and useful Shrubs, Plants, &c. found in the neighbourhood of Lymington.

1. *Daphne laureola*,—spurge laurel. In Walhampton brick-fields, also in Buckland coppice.
2. *Sambucus ebulus*,—dwarf elder, or dane wort. About the ruins of Beaulieu Abbey, and in Hordle Churchyard.
3. *Tussilago*,—coltsfoot. In the brick-fields at Walhampton, and New Lane; and in many parts of Sway. Blossoms with a yellow flower in February.
4. *Lycoperdon tuber*,—truffles. In many parts of the New Forest.

5. *Ascyrum supinum villosum palustre*,—marsh wort of St. Peter. On Boldre marsh.
6. *Malva arborea marina nostras*,—native sea tree mallow. To the left of Hurst beach, near the east Light-house.
7. *Helleborus fætidus*,—stinking hellebore, or setter-worth. In a wood near Pylewell; it blossoms in January with a white flower—is a very rare shrub in these parts.
8. *Helleborus viridis*,—green hellebore. In Batchley coppice, and the woods thereabout.
9. *Crythmum chrysanthemum*,—yellow bloomingsamphire. In the salt pans about Keyhaven.
10. *Conserva pellucida et multifida*. On the stones of the salt marshes of Keyhaven.
11. *Chrysoplenium oppositifolium*,—opposite golden saxifrage. In a dark gravelly lane, leading to Boldre.
12. *Drosera longifolia*,—long-leaved sundew. On Boldre Marsh.
13. *Lichen plicatus*,—hairy liverwort. In Tucker-mill coppice.
14. *Schænus albus*,—white flowered rush. On Boldre marsh.
15. *Asphodelus palustre Lancastriæ*,—bastard asphodel. In a bog, on Dodd's wild grounds.
16. *Vinca minor*,—less periwinkle. In Walhampton brick-fields, and in Newland's coppice.
17. *Vaccinium myrtillus*,—whortle berries. A few in Norley wood, on the dry rising slopes.
18. *Monotropa hypopithis*,—bird's nest. About Brockenhurst, and other parts of the New Forest, affixed to the stumps of the beech tree.
19. *Dryopteris*,—oak fern. In a bog on Dodd's wild grounds.

20. *Polytricum commune*,—golden maiden hair. In the various bogs of the neighbourhood.
21. *Alisma plantago*—water plantain. In the Boldre and Efford streams.

Being close to the sea, we have cast on our shores at certain seasons, besides numerous "*fuci*," an endless variety of marine plants and weeds, well worthy the studies and attention of the botanist.

ORNITHOLOGY OF THE DISTRICT.

With the exception of some species of wild-fowl, and a few other marine feathered visitants, the birds found in this district, vary little in their kind, from those found in most other parts of the kingdom. We have, however,

The BLACK GROUSE (*tetrix*), which abounds in some parts of the New Forest; a species of game very uncommon in the south of England. They are here denominated heath poults, from their being generally found on those spots where this shrub predominates. These birds are of very retired habits, confining themselves to the enclosures and the most sequestered parts of the Forest, seldom venturing out farther than the outskirts to feed. Towards the fall of the season, however, they will sometimes wander from their usual retired haunts, in quest of the "*vaccinium oxycoccos*," or bilberries, which latter are to be met with about the bogs and pools of the neighbourhood, and which, at this time of the year, seem to constitute their favourite food. The season for killing the heath-cock, or black grouse, commences on the 20th of August, being nearly a fort-

night earlier than that appointed for the destruction of game in general.

A gentleman, resident in the neighbourhood of Beaulieu, has furnished the public with some interesting observations on the subject of these birds, through the medium of a very popular and highly-entertaining magazine, "*The Annals of Sporting*," in an article headed "*A race of Hybrid Birds in the New Forest.*" He therein proves, beyond contradiction, that the (*tetrix*,) black cock, will hold communion with the common domestic hen, and that he has, at this time, several specimens, the production of this intercommunity, on his farm.

The QUAIL (*coturnix*), is rarely met with in this neighbourhood; that bird affecting the more open and champaign parts of the country, in preference to such as are woody and enclosed. In two instances only, during seven years, do I recollect having seen this bird in these parts, both which, I have no doubt, were sojourners from a more distant country, as I could never learn that they bred in this quarter.

The LAND RAIL (*rallus crex*), is not so common hereabout, as in other parts of the county, particularly in the neighbourhood of Andover. This bird, with us, chiefly frequents clover and turnip-fields, or such rough wild grounds as are covered with heath and furze. It generally rises close to your feet, and alights again a few paces before you, but is seldom urged on the wing a second time. The land rail is a cunning little bird, and will run in a variety of directions, till it acquires some thicket or hedge-row, in which it

takes refuge, and whence it is not easily expelled. It is remarkable for its plumpness and fatness, and possesses a most delicious flavour; is a bird of passage, visiting us about June, and leaving this country as soon as the frosts set in.

The MOOR HEN (*fulica chloropus*). These fowl are very numerous in these parts, particularly about Baddesley and Keyhaven. They breed among the reeds and *spear-grass* growing by the sides of rivers, which are their usual haunts. When pursued by dogs, they will betake themselves to flight, and alight on some tree; at other times they will conceal themselves under the fibres and roots of such shrubs as are situated about pools and streams.

The WATER RAIL (*rallus aquaticus*). This little bird uses the same haunts as the foregoing, and is found in all our rushy marshes. Like its congener, the land rail, it seldom takes wing a second time, after it has been once flushed, but runs in many serpentine directions through the flags and rushes, skulking at intervals in some little bush or tuft of *spear-grass*. It will also seek the hedge-rows by the side of moist ditches, through the former of which it contrives to make its way with wonderful ease and rapidity, resembling in its movements, a rat more than a bird. They are here called, by some, pepper-cocks, by others, water-peckers.

The WOODCOCK (*scolopax*), is very plentiful in these parts; indeed, in so woody and swampy a tract of country as this is, so well suited in every respect to the habits of this species of the grallæ, it would be somewhat surprising if the case were otherwise.

When woodcocks first come over to us, which is generally about the October full moon, they pitch in the first wood or coppice that presents itself to them, completely exhausted with fatigue, occasioned by their long and tedious flight. If shot at this juncture, they appear poor and emaciated; but in a few days after their arrival, they recover their strength and flesh, and remain in high condition until the end of the season. They are, for the most part, found with us in clear weather, on some dry slope, surrounded by furze or other thick cover, where they solace themselves, making little excursions, in the evening, to the neighbouring rills, moist meadows and commons, where they bore for worms and other food. In rough stormy weather, however, they mostly affect deep ditches, which bound some thick and lofty wood, and not unfrequently shelter themselves in the cavities formed in the stumps of trees.

The **SNIFE**, (*gallinago minor*), and **JACK SNIFE**, (*gallinago minimus*), are found in all the moist parts of this district; by the sides of streams, in ploughed lands, and near the water courses of meadows. After heavy rains, they desert the latter spots, and betake themselves almost one and all to the Forest; which latter they again abandon, when the frost deprives them of acquiring food, with facility, in that place. Some few remain with us the year round, and breed in the bogs of the forest.

The **HERON** (*ardea major*), greatly frequents our coasts, and the streams contiguous to them. With us it is not so shy as it appears to be in some other parts of the country. I never heard that they bred

in this quarter, though it is not unlikely that they do, as, about July, several trains of young herons appear upon the face of the mud, on which the tide leaves small fish, worms, &c. Some poor people eat them, and affirm that their flesh assimilates, in flavour, that of boiled veal; if so, they must be, at best, very insipid. But I should consider them coarse and oily, from the quantity of rank yellow fat I have extracted from them, and which I have, after it has been melted down, applied as a preservative to gun-stocks, fishing-rods, &c.

The BITTERN (*ardea stellaris*), visits us only in very rigorous weather. Three or four birds of this description have been shot, within the last eight years, about our marshes and streams. It is not so common a bird throughout this kingdom as it was formerly; for in the fens in Lincolnshire and Cambridgeshire, where they were once well known to abound, they are now scarcely ever seen. Naturalists affirm that the bittern much resembles the hare in flavour, and is by no means to be despised as being unfit for the table.

The WOOD PIGEON (*vinago* or *cenas Raii*), congregates in prodigious flocks about October, and make great havoc in the new sown lands. With us they seem to be a bird of passage, coming to us from some other part of the country, and leaving us as soon as the hard frosts are over. Besides, there are more seen in this quarter, at certain seasons, than can be possibly bred in one district. They frequent the stubbles adjacent to some wood where they roost. In hard weather, and when snow lies some depth on the ground, they

do much mischief among the turnips; but this latter food imparts to them a rancid and unpalatable flavour, and diminishes the estimation they are held in for the table, when otherwise fed. The way by which the country folks, around here, succeed in killing them, is by lying concealed in some thick cover contiguous to their roosting haunts, and shooting them whilst perching on the trees.

The RING DOVE (*palumbus*), breeds with us, and remains with us, all the year round. After harvest, they haunt such trees as are situated near stubbles, in which latter they feed.

The TURTLE DOVE (*turtur aldrovandi*). This smallest of the columbæ breeds with us, and frequents such spots as are in the neighbourhood of streams and ponds,* to which it repairs repeatedly throughout the day, during the season of incubation.

The GREY or WHISTLING PLOVER (*charadrius vulgaris*), abounds in the winter season about our shores. The young of these birds first appear about August, and may be shot at that time in great numbers about Hurst and Keyhaven.

The GREEN or GOLDEN PLOVER (*charadrius plumalis*), in hard weather, frequents this neighbourhood. With us it is not a common bird.

* It may be, perhaps, as well to observe in this place, that the columbæ have no gall; they are consequently of an exceedingly hot nature. They do not drink after the manner of birds, but of quadrupeds.

The **LAPWING** or **PEWET** (*vanellus*), breeds in the swampy districts of the Forest. In the dead months these birds congregate, and affect our new ploughed lands and moist marshes.

The **SEA LARK**, or **BULL PLOVER** (*hiaticula*), is a migratory visitant. It breeds in the disused salt pans of Keyhaven, and the adjoining spots. They appear in May, and quit us early in October.

SEA SNIBE, or **OX BIRD** (*charadrius minimus calidris*), appear in prodigious flocks during the winter months, all over our shores and salt pans. A few breed with us, but the grand body of them come to us from some distant parts. They are a delicious eating little bird.

The **SANDPIPER** (*hypoleucos*), in inclement seasons, has been observed about the salt pans of Oxeye and Keyhaven marshes.

The **DOTTEREL** (*charadrius morinellus*), has been discovered, in a few instances, in the marshes above-named.

The **WHEAT EAR** (*ænanthe*), is found on our wild heaths abutting on the sea-shore. It seems a solitary bird, flitting about incessantly, and generally alighting on an ant-hill, or some other little eminence. The flavour of this bird, taken in these parts, is much inferior to that which is discovered in the same species, caught in such prodigious quantities on and about the South-downs in Sussex.

The **STONE CHATTER** (*œnanthe tertia*), uses our heaths and warrens. It is not so common with us in the winter, as in the summer months.

The **BUNTING** (*emberiza miliaria*), sometimes visits us, though it is a bird that prefers downs and open countries. I shot one of these birds in a lane near Keyhaven, during the severe winter of 1822; it appeared quite subdued by the inclemency of the season.

The **SNOW FLAKE** (*emberiza nivalis*), like its congener, the bunting, is rarely met with here. In one instance, I discovered three of these birds in the neighbourhood of Sway; stragglers, no doubt, from the downs in the Isle of Wight, or the hills of Dorsetshire.

The **GREY CROW** (*cornix cinerea*), haunts our marshes near the sea coast. About February they leave us, and re-appear in October.

The **GOAT SUCKER** (*caprimulgus*), arrives in these parts about the end of May, and is busied throughout the evening in hawking after moths, chafers, and scarabs. This bird makes a singular noise, resembling much the continued purring of a cat, which may be heard at a long distance. In some parts of Hampshire, it is appositely called the "*night-hawk*." It usually retires about the middle of October.

The **CROSS BILL** (*loxia curvirostra*), has, in one or two instances, been seen in this neighbourhood. It is a very rare bird hereabout.

THE YELLOW WAGTAIL (*motacilla flava*), is frequently met with in this quarter. It feeds near springs and shallow runs; is a very delicate bird, the smallest perhaps that walks.

A List of Wild Fowl, and other Sea Birds, that haunt our Shores.

THE WILD SWAN, (*cygnus ferus*,) in hard winters, takes refuge in our sheltered bays.

WILD GOOSE (*anser ferus*,) frequents, in winter, the Lymington river, and the waters communicating with it.

WILD DUCK (*anas torquatus minor*,) breeds in the New Forest and its neighbourhood, and abounds in hard seasons about our shores.

SHIELD-RAKE or BURROW DUCK,* (*anas tadorna*,) in rigorous weather, a few flocks haunt our creeks and lakes.

SEA-PHEASANT or PINTAIL, (*anas caudacuta*,) **GOLDEN EYE or WINDER**, (*clangula*,) **POCHARD**, (*fuscus ferus anas*,) **BLACK DUCK**, or **SCOTER**, (*anas niger*,) use our lakes and spreaders. The golden eye, at night, like the geese, abandon the former, and go out to sea.

SHOVELLER, (*anas clypeata*,) in severe weather, has been seen on our coasts.

WIGEON, (*penelope*,) arrives here about October; they keep out at sea by day, and make great flights over our shores by night, to their feeding haunts.

TEAL (*querquedula*,) breeds in the forest. A few affect our streams, and the ditches about the sea side.

* It is here called the Bar-duck; a corruption, no doubt, from the real name. It is called Burrow-duck, on account of its breeding in rabbits' earths or "*burrows*."

COOT (*fulica nigra*,) appear in great flocks, all along our coasts, throughout the dead months.

CURLEW (*charadrius ædicnemus*,) continue with us the winter through, and retire to their breeding haunts in March. They feed on the mud, where they procure small crabs, and other marine food. The young of these birds are in these parts called "*Yearlings*."

A List of the Marine Birds that frequent our Coasts.

The **CORMORANT** (*carbo-corax*,) breeds in the cliffs of the Isle of Wight.

The **COMMON GULL** (*larus canus*), **PIED**, or **SADDLED-BACK GULL** (*larus marinus*), **GREY GULL** (*larus naevius*), breed in the cliffs above-named, and are numerous in these parts.

The **GIANT PETREL**,* (*pelagica procellaria*,) in stormy boisterous weather, is sometimes seen skimming over the billows of the western channel.

The **PUFFIN** (*alca arctica*), and **RAZOR BILL** (*alca torda*,) arrive here about April, and breed in the Needle cliffs of the Isle of Wight. They appear in prodigious numbers about June, and are shot, by the inhabitants and others, for the sake of their feathers.

WILD FOWL SHOOTING.

I SHALL now introduce a few observations relative to the mode pursued by those, who follow up the sport of wild fowl shooting, either from motives of profit or pleasure; but I would earnestly recommend those who

* This bird is commonly accepted under the name of "*Mother Carey's chicken*."

are devoted to this branch of sport, to peruse "*Colonel Hawker's Instructions to Young Sportsmen*," where they will find much original and useful information on this subject.

Of late years, gunning punts have been greatly introduced into these parts. These punts or flats vary in shape and size, according to the caprice and fancy of the sportsman, but their depth and width is comparatively nothing, when their length is considered. They are painted, for the most part, a white, pale blue, or mud colour, to resemble, as much as possible, the elements in which they are used. In the bottom of these punts, about three feet from the bow, is grafted a swivel stock or staunchion, shaped with an elbow, and so fixed, that one arm is riveted to the bottom of the punt, whilst the other assumes an inclining position, the two arms making an obtuse angle. Around the latter is encircled one or more iron braces, and a perpendicular chamber is formed in the middle of the same, to receive the swivel pin, which is firmly affixed to the gun stock, by which means, the gun may be elevated or depressed, or turned on either side of the punt, as it may suit the convenience of the fowler. The barrels of the guns used for this purpose occur, in length, from four feet four inches to six feet, with a bore from an inch to an inch and a half wide; and are capable, with safety, of projecting from half a pound to a pound and a half of shot at a charge; when loaded with buck shot, they will do execution at the distance of some hundred yards. In these flats, which must be kept perfectly dry, and well littered with hay, straw, or dried fern, the punter seats himself, attired in a white dress, as being less subject to the notice of the birds, provided, at the same time, with a pair of paddles, mud pattens, and a steering pole. Thus

equipped, he penetrates the lakes and spreaders, taking care to lie down on his body, and propel the punt onward with his pole; by adopting which precaution, he stands a much better chance of approaching the birds, than he would do by using his paddles, which latter, by their frequent collision with the water, tend to disturb them. Sometimes, in this manner, the fowler may succeed in arriving within thirty yards of them. The result of the discharge must depend, of course, in a great measure, on the quantity and quality of shot he may use on the occasion. Twenty to thirty birds have been known to have been killed and crippled at one discharge, after this manner.

In reloading the gun, if the punt be small, it is advisable to run it on the mud, for its narrow construction will admit of no clumsy motion; indeed, the greatest steadiness must be preserved to avoid an upset; added to which, it is indispensibly necessary that the gun should be fired off in a longitudinal position, or nearly so, as the recoil would inevitably capsize the punt, if discharged sideways. With respect to the water dogs of this neighbourhood, they are, with few exceptions, a class of the veriest mongrels I ever witnessed. The writer has himself used, for the last eight years, a small bandy turn-spit terrier,* which,

* B. Dutton, Esq. of Woodside, in this neighbourhood, was possessed of a small terrier, that would brave the sea when very few Newfoundland dogs would countenance it. I have seen "*poor Pincher*," with a bird in his mouth, buffet his way, against a heavy tide, through ponderous masses of ice, in weather so bitter and severe, that icy "*spiculæ*" have formed on his back, even whilst he was emerging from the water.

from early training, great natural courage, and long experience, performs his duty, as a water dog, as well as the best of them. In rough weather, stronger dogs are, of course, necessary for this purpose.

I shall now bring into view the practice of the shore-shooters, which is attended with less risk and expense than that which awaits the punt gunner, and with these remarks I shall conclude. About the latter end of October, or as soon as the frosts set in, the geese, wigeon, and other fowl, for the most part, direct their flight towards the sea coasts, perhaps intuitively, against the advancing severities of winter. Here, perfectly free from the sudden interruptions of the fowler, they spend the greater part of the day, in fine weather, solacing themselves on the tides. About sunset, the latter relinquish the watery waste, and make excursions over the land, in detached companies, to their feeding haunts. It is at this crisis the shore shooter, attended by his dog, commences his sport, sheltering himself behind some bank or hedge, with his back to the wind; by adopting which expedient, he is enabled to catch the sound of the birds advancing towards him, more distinctly than he would do, if the wind blew in his face; independent of which circumstance, the birds, in nine instances out of ten, fly against the wind, and the reason why they do so, is obvious; for being sojourners of the night, they are very noisy and loquacious; and, by opposing the wind in their course, their sound is conveyed back to the stragglers, which have an opportunity afforded them of again rejoining their precursors. As soon as the birds are within a reasonable distance, the vigil discharges his gun at them, and generally succeeds in knocking a bird or two

down, which his dog, if well disciplined, will not fail to secure. This is denoted the first or evening flight, and continues for about half an hour.

The time of the second flight depends entirely on the physical action of the tide on the vast scope of mud, which extends itself for miles along the shore, as I have before noticed. Here, at night, the birds feed in great numbers, but as soon as this mud is covered with water, they immediately, on losing footing, take wing, and again pass over various parts of the adjacent land in crowded assemblages, when they present similar opportunities for sport to the fowler. As the season advances, the birds become more plentiful, and the shoulder-gun may be used throughout the day with success; but recourse must be had to concealment, for they are very shy of the land between sunrise and sunset. When the weather becomes very inclement, the birds are observed to congregate in larger groups or companies, and their nocturnal volition is attended with more garrulity and clamour. The moon-light nights of November, December, January, and February, are best calculated for this kind of sport; and when the tide covers the mud, between the hours of five and ten o'clock, which takes place in the second quarter of the moon's age, it is a very interesting and animating diversion.

APPENDIX.

A BRIEF ACCOUNT

OF

PLACES MORE REMOTE FROM LYMINGTON.

THE NEW FOREST,

Though it abuts on the town of Lymington, is too extensive a tract of country, to fall under our immediate notice. It will be enough to say, that this forest contains about 70,000 acres of freehold, copyhold, leasehold, and waste ground ; though there are many encroachments which have been made on it by poor people ; the whole of which are liable to re-afforestation, at the option of the crown. This Royal Forest is divided into nine bailiwicks, comprehending fifteen walks. They are as follows :—

Bailiwicks.		Walks.
Burley Bailiwick contains Burley and Holmsley.		
Fritham	ditto	Bolderwood & Eyeworth.
Godshill	ditto	Ashley.
Lynwood	ditto	Broomy.
Batramsley	ditto	Rhines-field & Welperley.
South	ditto	Whitley Ridge and Lady Cross.

Bailiwicks		Walks.
East Bailiwick contains		Denny, the Nodes, and Ashurst.
Inn	ditto	Iron's Hill.
North	ditto	Castle Malwood and Bramble Hill.

The officers pertaining to this forest are a lord-warden, (now his Royal Highness the Duke of York,) a lieutenant, riding-master, bow-bearer, two rangers, woodward, deputy ditto, four verdurers, high steward, under ditto, twelve regards, nine forest-keepers, and thirteen under ditto. The royal, or king's forest court, is held at Lyndhurst. At this place, also, the New Forest fox-hounds are kenneled, which are under the management of Mr. Nichols.

MILTON

Is a village about five miles from Lymington, on the road to Christchurch. It had once an abbey, which was endowed with some valuable fisheries.

CHRISTCHURCH

Is about 12 miles westward of Lymington. It was formerly called Twinambourne, because it is situated near the conflux of two rivers, the Avon and Stour. A castle was built here by Richard De Redvers, the remains of which are still in being, and are, comparatively speaking, little crazed by the hand of Time. This place was famous for its once magnificent priory, founded by Ranulph Flambard, bishop of Durham, during the

reign of King Rufus. The scite, and remains of this edifice were purchased, some years back, by the late eminent naturalist, Gustavus Brander, Esq., who; on removing certain rubbish off the premises, discovered, in the refectory, a flat stone, carefully soldered down with lead, which, on being taken up, was found to cover a small cavity or chamber, in which were deposited a congeries of bird's bones, consisting of the legs and other members of herons, bitterns, and domestic poultry. These several birds were held as sacred among the ancient Romans, and were, doubtless, deposited in this spot, by the early Christians, as a sanctuary. In the church, which is an old and noble structure, is a weighty beam, called our Saviour's beam, which tradition would have us believe, was miraculously placed there by some invisible and divine agency. Christchurch has been long proverbial for the melody of its bells. Here is an extensive salmon-fishery. This borough sends two members to parliament. It was once famous for the manufacture of gloves and silk stockings. According to the last census, Christchurch contained 920 houses, and 4644 inhabitants. It is distant from London 105 miles.

ISLE OF WIGHT.

YARMOUTH, (formerly called Eremuth,) is distant seven miles from Lymington, between which places a daily communication is carried on by water. It has a castle, built by Henry VIII., which is commanded by a governor. The town is very small, consisting, principally, of tradesmen's houses. The church stands in the middle of the town, though the

former, which was destroyed by the French, occupied the site of the present castle. Yarmouth returns two members to parliament. The privilege of election rests with the mayor and burgesses. The arms of the corporation of this borough is a ship with three masts, on waves, in base. It is six miles west of Newport. It has a fair on the 25th of July, and holds a market on Fridays. It contained, according to the last census, 94 houses, and 564 inhabitants.

NEWTOWN, about two miles and a half eastward of Yarmouth, formerly called Francheville, is a borough by prescription, and is governed by a mayor and burgesses. It first sent members to parliament in the reign of Elizabeth. Newtown seems to have taken its present name shortly after the time of Richard the Second, as in the reign of that king, Francheville was plundered and burnt by the French. It has a spacious and commodious harbour, but it is now little resorted to. The manor of Newtown lies within that of Swainstone, and its chapel is attached to the church of Calbourne. It is famous for its oysters.

ST. CHRISTOPHER'S CLIFF is at the extreme western point of the island. On it is erected a lighthouse, which is called "*the Needles' Lights*." This down is noted for the extensive prospect it commands both by sea and land.

ALUM BAY, nearly opposite Hurst Castle, is a spot much frequented, during the summer months, by pleasure parties. It derives its name from the circumstance of several aluminous springs having been detected in the rocks adjacent to it. The cliffs, to the

east of this bay, are remarkable for their strata of variegated sand, and for the purity and softness of the water which oozes from them. On the summit of these cliffs is an extensive rabbit warren.

THE NEEDLES.—These sharp-pointed rocks are at the western extremity of the island, and project some way into the sea. Throughout the months of May, June, and July, their heights are crowned with myriads of puffins, gulls, and other sea fowl, whereon they breed. Some years since, one of these rocks, called "*Lot's Wife*," which stood 150 feet above the level of the sea, was overturned by the force of the waves, and wholly disappeared.

FRESHWATER is a delightful little village, contiguous to Yarmouth, seated in a rich fertile valley. About a quarter of a mile from Freshwater Gate is Freshwater Cave, a magnificent grotto, excavated by the hand of nature, through the instrumentality of the sea. It has a southern and eastern opening. The interior of this cavern is frightfully canopied with projecting and impending fragments of fretted rock, and huge masses of the same lie strewed in various parts of the recess. The view, from the south aperture, of the swelling billows of the ocean, is awfully grand. The living of Freshwater is in the patronage of St. John's College, Cambridge.

COWES, or WEST COWES, is a populous town about eight miles from Portsmouth, situated at the entrance of the *Newport River. Its harbour is well sheltered, and affords good anchorage for shipping. This place

* The River Medina.

has always enjoyed a brisk foreign trade; and, during the late war, Cowes roadstead was greatly resorted to by outward-bound merchantmen. Within the last few years, it has been honoured, annually, by the vessels of the Royal Yacht Club, where they muster for the regatta, exhibiting a scene at once splendid and animating. At the extremity of the Parade, stands the castle, erected by Henry the Eighth; it is under the command of a governor, captain, &c. A similar fortress was raised on the opposite side of the river, viz. at East Cowes, but it is now wholly dilapidated, though the scite on which it stood is still called Old Castle Point. The streets of the town of Cowes are but indifferent, being narrow and lying very low. It is distant from Southampton about 13, and from Ly-
 mington 14 miles.

LYMINGTON.

ASSEMBLY ROOMS.—The Ball Room is at the Angel Hotel, though the Town Hall is sometimes used for a similar purpose. There is, now, no regular master of the ceremonies, but stewards are appointed, for the time being, to regulate the assemblies.

SEMINARIES.—Mr. Withers's academy for young gentlemen is in the High Street, opposite the Church, where youth are genteelly boarded, and instructed on a liberal scale of education. The strictest attention is invariably paid to their health and morals.

STANDWELL HOUSE establishment for young ladies (by Miss Groves) is in the High Street, below

the Market Place. In this seminary, the health, morals, and general improvement of the pupil, are scrupulously considered, and the discipline of the governess is happily blended with the softness of maternal indulgence.

LIBRARIES.—Mr. Galpine's circulating library is at the Post Office, in the High Street, where an extensive assortment of books, stationery, and perfumery, are always on sale, together with genuine patent medicines, &c. &c. Printing and bookbinding is neatly and expeditiously executed, and periodical publications and newspapers are regularly served, on order.

Mr. Martin's circulating library and reading rooms are a few doors above the Post Office, in the High Street, where there is always at hand a large and well-selected store of choice books, together with stationery and perfumery, genuine patent medicines, music, drawing requisites, &c. &c. Bookbinding and printing. Newspapers and periodical publications regularly supplied on order, and piano-fortes lent out on hire.

Terms of the Baths.

For a warm bath	3s. 6d.
Shower ditto	2 0
Cold bath, with a guide	1 0
Ditto, without a guide.....	0 6

COACHES, &c.

The Lympington mail coach (Rogers) leaves the Angel Hotel, every evening, at a quarter to five

o'clock; passes through Brockenhurst, Lyndhurst, Totton, and Redbridge, to the Coach and Horses, Southampton; at which latter place it arrives about a quarter past eight o'clock, in time to communicate with the Southampton and London mail. The same leaves Southampton every morning, at a quarter before seven, and arrives at Lymington about half past nine o'clock.

The Telegraph, every day, from the Anchor and Hope, at five o'clock in the morning, arrives at the Coach and Horses, Southampton, about half-past seven. Leaves the same at five in the evening, and arrives here a quarter before eight.

The Independent, every morning at five o'clock, from the Nag's Head Inn, and arrives at the Star Hotel, Southampton, between seven and eight, leaves the latter at five in the evening, and arrives at Lymington about eight o'clock.

The Weymouth Commercial Coach leaves the Star Hotel, Southampton, at eight in the morning, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, calling at the Anchor and Hope, (Lymington,) about half past ten; leaves the latter place at a quarter to eleven, for Weymouth, where it arrives at the Golden Lion, at seven in the evening. The same coach leaves Weymouth every alternate day, at eight in the morning, and passes through Lymington about four o'clock in the afternoon, on its route to Southampton, which latter place it reaches at seven o'clock.

WAGGONS.—Hapgood's Waggon leaves Lymington on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, for Southampton; stops at the Fly Waggon Office, near the Quay, and returns on the following days with goods from London to these parts.

Fry's Christchurch Waggon comes to this place three times a week, viz. on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, and returns the same day, communicating with a conveyance to Poole.

Golden's Salisbury Errand Cart comes here on Sundays and Wednesdays, and returns on Mondays and Thursdays. There are also other conveyances from this place to Blandford, Wimbourne, &c.

PACKETS, &c.

The Mail, from Lymington to Yarmouth, (Isle of Wight,) sails every morning at ten o'clock, and back again at three P. M.

Lobb's (Portsmouth Union Packet) sails from this port on Mondays and Thursdays, for Portsmouth, touching at Cowes; and returns hither on Wednesdays and Saturdays, calling at the same place on her way back.

E. Webster's packet, (Lively,) **W. Webster's**, (Dove,) and **W. Wardour's**, (Lydia,) trade between this and Yarmouth, every day; **R. Dore**, (Ann,) between this and Cowes occasionally; **Bulmore**, (Duke of Wellington,) between this and Southampton occasionally; **R. Badcock**, (Sincerity,) and **J. Badcock**, (Dispatch,) between this port and London regularly, the one up and the other down, calling at Southampton; the **Encouragement**, (Jarvis,) to any port to which she may be engaged; the **Peace**, (Crispin,) and **Gibraltar**, (Cove,) from Salcombe and Kingsbridge occasionally; the **Good Intent**, (Williams,) a regular Poole trader, often calls here; the **Caroline**, (Sayers,) from Dartmouth, often comes up here. There are also

a few colliers that frequent this port ; the **Mary Anne**, (Temperley,) from Sunderland, the most often.

The Setter of the Hurst Preventive Boat, is **Lieut. Gill, R.N.**

Ditto of the Leap ditto, **Lieut. Hodge, R.N.**

Ditto of the Lymington ditto, **Mr. W. Swatridge.**

Pleasure vessels, &c. may be always obtained, by applying at the Ship Inn, on the Town Quay.

FINIS.

Errata to the History of Lymington.

Page 24, line 5, for "Mayor, Aldermen, and Burgesses," read "*Mayor and Burgesses.*"

Ditto, ditto, line 7, for "on which occasion," read "*on his election.*"

Ditto 28, line 12, for "diluvium," read "*alluvium.*"

Ditto 36, line 24, for "to the left," read "*to the right.*"

Ditto 43, line 12, for "Rysbach," read "*Rysbrach.*"

Ditto 44, line 12, for "Deanery of Christchurch," read "*Deanery of Fordingbridge.*"

Ditto 65, for "Weld," read "*Welk.*"

Ditto 87, line 28, for "Howard," read "*Brander.*"

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